

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

EXCHANGE:

Opening Quotations:—
T.T. London 3s. 3½d.
On Demand 3s. 3½/6d.

WEATHER FORECAST.

RAINY.
Saturday 30th.
Temperature 3 p.m. 43
Humidity 2 p.m. 43

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MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1919.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CHINESE BOLSHEVIKS.

EMISSARIES TO VISIT INDIA AND CHINA.
Paris, January 10.
Representatives of Chinese workmen and soldiers residing in Russia summoned a plenary assembly at Moscow with the help of the Bolsheviki and resolved to send revolutionary emissaries to India and China.—Havas.

IS LIEBKNECHT ALIVE?

London, January 11.
There is an unconfirmed report that Herr Liebknecht has been killed.

FORMER GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

SIR FREDERICK LUGARD RESIGNING.
London, January 11.
The Colonial Office announces that Sir Frederick Lugard is resigning the Governorship of Nigeria.
[Sir Frederick Lugard was Governor of Hongkong from 1907 to 1912. From 1912 to 1913 he was Governor of Northern and Southern Nigeria simultaneously, and since 1914 has administered the whole of Nigeria as Governor General.]

TROUBLE IN ARGENTINE.

A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.
London, January 11.
A message from Buenos Aires says General Dellepiane has assumed military dictatorship against strikers who unsuccessfully attempted to capture the Police Headquarters. There are clashes in all parts of the city, with numerous casualties.
The strike is spreading throughout Argentina.
Sailors are patrolling the city. The Radicals have mobilised ten thousand White Guards to aid the Government.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

FIRST QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.
Paris, January 10.
A number of informal conversations have taken place, but there has been no official gathering among prominent members of the Peace Missions owing to the inability of Mr. Lloyd George to reach Paris before the end of the week.
The names of the French delegates have been announced. They are M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon, M. Klotz (Minister of Finance), M. Tardieu (High Commissioner on Franco-American Affairs), M. Jules Cambon (ex-French Ambassador to Berlin) and Marshal Foch. M. Dutasta, Ambassador at Bern, will be Secretary General of the Conference.
The first business will be the settlement of the principles of the League of Nations, followed by their application to questions of the most pressing character, the settling of Russian affairs coincidently with Polish and equally urgent questions relating to the Adriatic and the Ottoman Empire.—Havas.

JAPANESE DELEGATE ARRIVES.

Paris, January 11.
Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to London, arrives in Paris to-morrow to participate in the Peace Congress.—Havas.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

AN OBLIGATION TO THE PEOPLE.
Paris, January 11.
Two vital questions are to be discussed next week, namely, the measures to be taken with the Bolshevists in Russia and the lifting of the German blockade sufficiently to allow of the feeding of the peoples of the Eastern Provinces. The sole object of the Allies in Russia is the defeating of Germany. At this moment there is no intention of increasing the number of troops in Russia, but the Allies have incurred an obligation towards the Russian population in the various districts which the Allies have occupied.—Havas.

FRENCH FLOODS ABATING.

Paris, January 11.
The Seine floods have commenced to fall and as the weather is continuing dry the danger of serious inundation is for the moment averted. The floods have affected the Paris supplies of flour, some large mills having to close. It is officially stated that Paris has more than a month's supply in store.—Havas.

FRENCH FOOD RATION TO BE INCREASED.

Paris, January 11.
The Food Minister promises to increase the quantity of the bread ration from February. Those entitled to 300 grammes will be allowed 400 grammes.—Havas.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN FRANCE.

Paris, January 11.
President Wilson's plan of a trip through the devastated regions of France is postponed until a later date.—Havas.

GERMAN DEMOBILISATION.

Paris, January 11.
A telegram from Berlin says an official German demobilisation order has been published.—Havas.

NOTED FRENCHMAN'S DEATH.

Paris, January 11.
M. Etienne Lamy, Permanent Secretary of the Academie Francaise, has died in Paris from double pneumonia.—Havas.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Paris, January 11.
M. De France, French Minister to Brussels, has been appointed French High Commissioner to Constantinople. His successor at Brussels is M. Margerie, Director of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry. The successor of M. Margerie is M. Berthelot.—Havas.

DEFENCE CORPS.

ENGINEER COY. DINNER.

One of the jolliest dinners ever held in the Colony took place at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday night, when the members of the Engineer Company of the Defence Corps gathered to "celebrate" the end of their special war-time activities. The dining hall was most appropriately decorated for the occasion, a very happy feature being a miniature directing station, complete with three red lights (indicating that the port was closed) and a searchlight, while opposite there was a tide gauge. A most realistic touch was introduced when the lights were turned down and the searchlight beam swung across the room and orders appropriate to the occasion given out. The menu card, too, was happily designed, the various dishes being designated in language only to be understood by Engineers. There was a full attendance of members, and a really happy time was spent, the dinner being followed by speeches and most admirable musical contributions. Those present included H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., H.E. the General Officer Commanding, Major (General) Ventris, Col. Young, Col. Chapman, Major Morgan, Major Wakeman, Major Macdonald, Major Armstrong, Major Black, Captains Buck, Stewart, James, Wood, and Wall, Lieutenants Wright, Raworth, Hall, Samson, Bryant, Higby and Blackburn.

After the loyal toast had been honoured, Captain Russell proposed "The Guests." He said: "Brother Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Sappers of the Engineer Company, I see from the toast list that I have the honour to propose the health of our Guests. I see around me several distinguished and enthusiastic soldiers who have like ourselves done duty for our King and Country for the past four years and it gives me great pleasure indeed to welcome them here to-night. The Officer Administering the Government has certainly shown us all a good example, and we have to thank him for many privileges obtained by the Engineer Company in the early part of its war record. (Applause.) It would take up a great deal of time for me to recount the history of the Engineer Company since 1914, but a few figures as regards our gradual growth would probably not be out of place. We started in a very humble way, having only 30 N.C.O.'s and men at the beginning of the war, and after we had carried on for nearly a year, very short handed, but still increasing in number, it was found necessary to call for more workers, as we were working four nights out of seven and it was getting to breaking strain. After repeated efforts to get men to come over, Colonel Darling and Colonel Chapman, our late Commandant, were successful in getting up a meeting at Volunteer Headquarters and we had the satisfaction of procuring about 50 recruits and four Officers for the Company. (Applause.) This number had to be trained as Electricians and Engine Drivers and turned out to be good material, although scarcely any of them had any mechanical knowledge up to that time. We have had scarcely any reason to look behind since, and at the time we closed down we were 250 strong, and all well qualified to run the lights. It is worth mentioning that we have sent 50 men to the front, some of whom have been Commissioned today, and I am pleased to say that I have heard of a casualty among the ranks. (Laughter.) His Excellency

Major General Ventris we have also to thank for his interest in the Company, and his kind words of appreciation in a recent Garrison Order. (Applause.) With regard to Colonel Young's part in our history, we have been most closely associated with him, he having been responsible for our training and discipline. I have nothing but words of praise, as during his tenure of office we have worked harmoniously together without any friction either with him or his Staff. (Applause.) In concluding I should like to express my sincere appreciation to all Officers, N.C.O.'s and Sappers for their loyal support and thank them for their hard work so ungrudgingly given and now so satisfactorily finished. Members of the Engineer Company, I now ask you to rise and drink to the health of our guests, coupled with the name of His Excellency Mr. Claud Severn, the Officer Administering the Government. (Applause.)

The toast having been enthusiastically honoured, H.E. the Officer Administering the Government replied. He said: "Captain Russell, Your Excellency, Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Engineer Company, it is with very great pleasure that I rise to thank you on behalf of the visitors here to-night for the very kind way in which you have received the toast of the visitors proposed by Captain Russell. (Applause.) I am sure that all who are your guests to-night esteem it a very great honour to be entertained in this magnificent way by those who for more than four years have toiled to make this port safe from the attacks of the enemy. (Applause.) You are, though only perhaps temporarily, members of that magnificent body of men the Royal Corps of Engineers. (Applause.) This body, like many other famous bodies, has its traditions. We have all been brought up to certain traditions with regard to the Royal Engineers. We have been told that some of them are mentally deficient (laughter)—that others have entered the married state (laughter)—while others are followers of that noble man John Wesley. (Renewed laughter.) In addition to those crimes we are told that when they are designing a building of more than one storey the stairs are sometimes forgotten (laughter)—and that when barracks are designed to withstand the "rigours" of the climate of Halifax, the plans are occasionally sent one and a building erected to withstand "the more salubrious atmosphere" of Colombo. (Laughter.) But all these things are vain slanders of those who in their hearts admire that magnificent Corps of Engineers. (Hear, hear.) I have been reading lately the despatch by Sir Douglas Haig on the critical time in France from the 21st March to the end of April and all through that despatch over and over again occurs a tribute to the magnificent work which the Corps of Engineers did. (Cheers.) Well, I say you should be proud to even temporarily be members of such a corps and I can say from personal experience that your work has been done with thoroughness and a strict attention to duty with has sometimes caused me moments of great anxiety. I am the possessor of a boat in which I travel over the seas surrounding the Colony a good deal and it has sometimes been my misfortune through adverse winds to approach the port of Hongkong during the war after what may be described as a cloudy time. (Laughter.) I know my mental anxiety as I got to that imaginary line bounded by Green Island and by the end of the Harbour. (Laughter.) The

disturbance being whether it was from No. 10 at Belchers or No. 2 from Stonecutters. (Laughter.) No, not No. 9. I am sure (laughter)—when that beam struck me I know I felt myself extremely lucky if a plug did not come hurtling past my nape. That only shows there was strict attention to duty and I felt that the least recompense I could give was to go round sometime and spend one of those delightful periods of six hours (laughter) seeing how the thing was done. I did not do so (laughter)—and I am afraid for the rest of my life I shall ever regret the omission. (Laughter.) I am told that these periods were timed with deft ingenuity so that those fortunate people referred to as Peakites would successfully miss the last train. (Laughter.) I do not wish to detain you any longer because I could deal with the whole work that has been done by our gentlemen here to-night for a very long time. I can assure you that those who know what has been done fully appreciate the great sacrifices you have made, sometimes many nights a month, in guarding this port. It is work which has been well done. It has been extremely useful work and the commendation published by Major General Ventris was thoroughly deserved. (Applause.) Before I sit down therefore, I, on behalf of the visitors, can only show our appreciation of your hospitality to us to-night and the work which you have done, by proposing the toast: Captain Russell, your commander, Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Engineer Company. I call upon your guests to-night to rise and drink this toast, coupled with the name of Captain James. (Applause.)

After the honouring of the toast, Capt. James replied. In the course of his speech he said he would like to emphasise that in Hongkong there was the finest field for a good engineer company there was in the world. (Applause.) They had in Hongkong two gigantic shipbuilding yards with a large technical staff who worked properly, ought always to be in the Engineer Company. They had many civil engineering firms who could do work in and become of valuable assistance. It would be a very great pity if because we have closed down the Engineer Company is going to die out. (Never.) He thought that with proper work and, perhaps he might be allowed the term—he did so in no offensive way—without too much Prussianism, the work might be made interesting and of value to the Colony and the nation as a whole. In concluding he paid a tribute to the patience of the instructors of the Royal Engineers, whose health he proposed. The toast was musically honoured and J. M. S. Tidy briefly responded. In response to call for a speech from the General, Major General Ventris made a few brief remarks, saying what he put in Orders came from the bottom of his heart. Colonel Young also delivered a speech. As to the future he could not say very much because he might be thought to be speaking officially and he was not. Two contentions had been put forward. One was that all the H.K.D.C. should be infantry because more technical work should be done by regular soldiers and the other was that all should be artillery or engineers because it only took part the time and in a certain way it was more difficult to train infantry than engineers. What was going to happen nobody knew and a good deal depended on the general policy of the Empire and the size of the Army. He hoped that whatever arrangements were made the system and the strength of the Company would be maintained.

CHILDREN'S SPORTS AT KOWLOON.

A SPLENDID TREAT.

A beautiful day favoured the annual children's sports of the Kowloon Cricket Club on Saturday. There was a large attendance and the programme of sports was most attractive. A beautiful day favoured the annual children's sports of the Kowloon Cricket Club on Saturday. There was a large attendance and the programme of sports was most attractive. A beautiful day favoured the annual children's sports of the Kowloon Cricket Club on Saturday. There was a large attendance and the programme of sports was most attractive.

The Band of the 10th Infantry played a capital series of selections. The following are the results:—
Boys' Events.
Potato Race (from 10-12)—1. G. Hedley, 2. H. Duncan, 3. Louis de Souza.
Foot Race (under 12)—1. H. Gordon, 2. L. de Souza, 3. H. Duncan.
Obstacle Race (12-14)—1. T. Pile, 2. Geo. Curry, 3. F. de Souza.
Relay Race (teams of four, 10-14)—1. G. Curry, R. Curry, A. Gordon and C. Pile.
Flat Race (6-8)—1. J. Martin, 2. Billy Walker, 3. J. Smalley.
Sack Race (under 14)—1. J. King, 2. E. Walker, 3. F. de Souza.
Tag of War, teams of eight (10-14)—1. P. Rasmussen, W. Law, H. King, E. Statham, E. Walker, A. Summers, W. Statham and M. Thornhill.
Flat Race (4-8)—1. J. Brazil, 2. M. Begley, 3. Gussie Young.
Bowls contest (10-14)—1. D. Green, 2. C. Pile, 3. J. Sheridan.
Flat Race (8-10)—1. Pat. White, 2. F. Ratty, 3. Billy Walker.
Wheelbarrow Race (under 14)—1. B. Rasmussen and Elric Jordan, 2. T. Pile and Geo. Weill, 3. D. Green and Leon Graham.
Veterans' Race—1. W. J. Edwards (53 years), 2. J. P. Robinson, 3. J. K. Capell.

GIRLS' EVENTS.
Skipping Race (under 14)—1. Gladys Ramsey, 2. Peggie Searle, 3. Betty Martin.
Musical Chairs (8-12)—1. Daisy Wiltchell, 2. Marjorie Stuart, 3. Gladys Ramsey.
Skipping competition (under 9)—1. Elsie Rasmussen, 2. Annie Begley, 3. Betty Martin.
Flat Race (under 5)—1. Christie Dixon, 2. Vivienne Blackburn, 3. Irene Jenkins.

Major Morgan was called upon for a speech. After referring to the past, he said now that hostilities had ceased and the lights were at an end the question came how many men were doing back? Every day he got chits saying "I want to be transferred to the Engineer Company." The reason was, perhaps, that they thought in the future there would be less to do. He wanted the men who had been attached to come back as the Engineer Company would get them, even if they were wanted. He thanked them much for the kindness they had shown him and the other officers.

SPORTS.

FLAT RACE.

Relay Race (10-14)—1. Maggie Young, 2. Ruby Young, 3. Violet Capell.
Skipping competition (10-12)—1. Nora Pile, 2. Rosebud Young, 3. Peggie Searle.
Flat Race (under 14)—1. Iria Thornhill, 2. Suzanne Weill, 3. Rosebud Young.
Flat Race (6-8)—1. Moira Russell, 2. Eileen Donald, 3. Dorothy Avenall.
Egg and spoon race (under 14)—1. Nora Pile, 2. Rosebud Young, 3. Jessie Walker.
Flat Race (6-10)—1. Phyllis Capell, 2. Marjorie Hanson, 3. Joyce Heard.
Relay Race, teams of four (10-14)—1. Mary Hyde, Maggie Ramsey, Gladys Ramsey and Phyllis Goodall.

At the conclusion of the events, the prizes were distributed. Dr. Forsyth said that practically all Kowloon was present at the sports and it was most gratifying that the committee, on each short notice, was able to make such arrangements as had resulted in the success of the afternoon. Thanks were due to the generosity of subscribers whose contributions for the prizes were obtained within 48 hours. On behalf of the children and the Club he tendered thanks for the valuable assistance rendered by the Hon Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. P. Robinson, and to Mr. E. J. Edwards who had been working practically the whole afternoon. Normal conditions had been restored to the Club since the termination of the war and he hoped the Club would continue the sports annually. The Club ground was being enlarged and he hoped that there would be even a larger attendance at the next meeting. The prizes were then distributed by Mrs. Forsyth, who was heartily thanked by Mr. E. J. Lindell, who handed her a beautiful bouquet. Cheers and a "tiger" for Mrs. Forsyth concluded the proceedings.

HEALTHY CITY BOYS.

The legend that country boys are more healthy than those dwelling in the cities has been dealt a staggering blow as a result of the physical examination of drafted men. The figures, as compiled by the United States Public Health Service, show that the rejections on physical grounds were from seven to twenty per cent. greater in the country districts than in the cities. The blame is laid on the little red school house which is so often insanitary and where the health of the children is not safeguarded by trained officials. The work of the city health (local) and sanitary departments is also counts largely.

A SHIPMENT MOTOR LAUNCH.
A big motor launch, constructed for the Sea Scouts through the generosity of His Majesty and the Officers of the Royal Navy, League of Steam, went down the Gulf for a trial trip recently. She is a fine, commodious craft, armed with five guns, two five, two six and one eight inch. She is a fine, commodious craft, armed with five guns, two five, two six and one eight inch.

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NEW WORLD NEEDED.

A CALL TO HUMANITY.

London, November 14.—Lieut. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts entertained a party of American editors on behalf of the Government to-night. Addressing the guests, he said that the greatest and most fruitful fact of the great war had been the coming together of Europe and America.

"Old Europe is dead and a new world is slowly emerging," he said. "In the upbuilding of this new world the co-operation of America is essential. It is for the good of both America and Europe that the former henceforth take an active share in the councils of the Old World and take up her burden in world politics. America has become jointly responsible with Europe for the new order which will arise from the ruins of this war. America and Great Britain are bound by the same great principles and ideals. Their close co-operation henceforth will form the best guarantee for the future peaceful development of civilisation."

"When the great American republic joined us in the struggle, it was not only with material weapons, but with all that moral reinforcement which came from the splendid vision and moral enthusiasm of President Wilson, speaking on behalf of the people of the United States. His was the great vision of a league of nations, and our main concern now must be the saving of Europe for the future of the world. As we organised the world for victory, let us now organise the world against hunger. That will be the best preparation for the new order of international good feeling and co-operation."

"The position is tragic in the extreme. A whole world order is passing away. There is danger of things going too far and giving Europe a setback from which she will not recover for generations. The evils bred by hunger threaten not merely the old institutions, but civilisations. We saved the soul of civilisation; now let us care for its sick body."

"Not only the liberated territories of our allies, not only our small neutral neighbours, but the enemy countries themselves, require our helping hand. Let us extend it in all generosity and magnanimity. The idea of organising food supplies for those lands will help to purify an atmosphere cursed with war, hate, and untruth. It would all have been so much easier if Germany had fought a clean fight and not stained her hands with such crimes, but even so we must be influenced by the larger considerations."

"We must feel that in the call to common humanity there are other purposes besides the prevention of war, for which a

league of nations is a sheer practical necessity. Some of the first steps must be to create an organisation against hunger and ration all the countries where disaster threatens."

"The existing inter-Allied machinery, which is the nucleus of a league of nations, probably will undertake this task. In the period of reconstruction after the war all countries, Allied, neutral, and enemy, will have to be rationed for certain raw materials. Here again international machinery is necessary. We thus are making straight for a league of nations charged with the performance of these international functions."

"Then as regards the primary object of the league, from Finland to Constantinople, the map will be covered with small nations divided by profound antipathies, and most of them with minorities conducive to internal weakness. We may, therefore, expect more dangers of wars in Europe than in the past. Therefore, it is imperative that we create an international organisation to keep peace."

"The League also would be useful in solving other problems. For instance, when the League is established, America might be asked to act in some trouble in Turkey or Russia on behalf of the League, which would give her general directions. Or, take the case of the former German colonies. Some of them must be fairly and properly be given to the British dominions who conquered them, and for whose future development and security they are necessary. But there may conceivably be others which the Allies, while refusing to restore them to Germany, as they cannot foresee what course the future development of Germany might take, might transfer to certain Powers until their ultimate disposal is settled."

"Probably other knotty territorial problems could be deferred in the same way. The task will be as difficult as it is great, but where America joins hands with Europe and Great Britain in attempting to solve it, I have no doubt a solution will be found."

"The age of miracles is never past. The history of South Africa since the Boer War bears immortal testimony to the wisdom of a policy of conciliation. If the victors of this greatest of all wars imitate the temper of Great Britain on that occasion, I have hope that the bitterness of this war may lead to a great reconciliation of peoples in the future, perhaps even to the disappearance of war."

AIR RAID COMPENSATION WANTED.

It is estimated by the War Damage Committee, in demanding that compensation should be paid by the Government, that in 51 municipal districts suffering from air raids at least 488 persons were killed, 1,014 injured, and \$677,773 damage done to property.

ENGLAND THE MOTHER OF NATIONS.

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE CHURCH.

The Bishop of Southwark, presiding at the Southwark Diocesan Conference, said that amid the break-up of the old Continental system, there was just one old country left—England—which preserved its institutions and had a sense of unbroken traditions for centuries. We stood before Europe as an old nation, like some wise old mother who, by her guidance and influence, might teach the lessons of stability and self-respect. It was the Church's place to make herself responsible for social welfare in its widest and deepest sense. There would be no higher ideal of national service than the supply of good teachers, and the Church could co-operate to the fullest extent in the provision of nursery schools, playing-fields, new buildings, &c.

A resolution was carried that clergy and communicants who regarded social service as no part of their spiritual ministry failed to appreciate the full content of the Gospel, and that Churchpeople should deal practically with the task of reconstruction.

The Rev. F. C. Davies declared that members of the Labour Party felt that, as the Church had not sufficiently reformed itself, it was not quite capable of reforming other people. Labour, instead of looking to the Church to take the lead in various social questions, had been relying on its own organisations. One of the reasons was that obviously it had found in them ideals of fellowship and brotherhood which it failed to find in the Church.

Canon Browne said that the Church had unfortunately allowed the State to take the initiative in recognising the right of women to full citizenship. They must see that women in the Church were given their right place and wider opportunities for service. Mr. H. W. Hill said there was an attempt to dismiss in airy fashion the teaching of St. Paul. The demand was connected with a resolute conspiracy to plant a priesthood of women upon them. (Laughter.)

Canon Browne denied this, and the Bishop of Southwark explained that the Women's Board (on which Canon Browne had reported) was really intended to make women's work more scientific and intelligent and less wasteful than it had been.

The committee on evangelistic work in the diocese suggested that permission should be given to women to speak at non-liturgical or extra services, under a system of authoritative licence, as existed in the case of laymen. They recommended the establishment of an Order of Women Evangelists.

The Bishop of Lichfield said they needed to call women in as partners far more than they had done in the past. A saint was wanted in every department of every factory, workshop, and mansion, not a nice pious person, who would be shocked at many things he heard, but a saint possessed of sanctified common sense and a sense of humour. The Bishop of Woolwich said that he verily believed that if Christ were to return to the earth to-day he would find Himself more in sympathy with the Labour movement than with the Church of England. Thousands of people believed that the Church of England was the hereditary enemy of the ideals of the working classes. They had to show them that they really cared for the whole of the lives of our people, body as well as soul.

The report and recommendations were adopted.

TYPING BETTERMENT.

At the beginning of last year there were 35,000 typewriters in Government departments purchased at a cost of £500,000, and now worth nearer £1,500,000.

THE LONeliEST BRITON.

The loneliest Briton in the world to-day is probably Mr. Ernest Davies, who, at any rate, is considered the loneliest member of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League. He lives on an island belonging to the Paumotu Archipelago, a French possession, just north of the Tropic of Capricorn in mid-Pacific Ocean, many thousands of miles from the Australian continent. There are only three other white men on the island (which is 40 miles long and 20 broad), and these three are Frenchmen.

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GENERAL NEWS

GERMAN'S EFFORTS.

"I received a call recently from a typical pre-war specimen of the German traveller," said the manager of a firm of pipe manufacturers in Mayfair. He told a *Daily Chronicle* representative that the man was dealing in fancy silk-covered cigarette-cases, probably imported through some neutral country, as they did not appear to be British goods. "He spoke in a guttural voice, and when I asked him his nationality he replied glibly, 'I am a German.' I showed him to the door. It is not thought likely that the German traveller will be successful in obtaining orders, as his appearance and accent are so unmistakably German and he makes no secret of the fact."

LOOPING THE LOOP.

What is claimed to-day to be the world's record for consecutive loops in an airplane was made at Love Field here yesterday by Lieut. W. T. Campbell, who made 151 loops. The previous record is said to have been 148 loops, made recently at San Antonio Flying Field by Lieut. Edward Stinson.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

It is stated in America that as part of the pro-German propaganda in the United States efforts have been attempted to discredit with the public the work of the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. these being two organisations recognised as performing an invaluable part in the welfare of the troops. A warning to this effect has been received in Australia.

A FALSE PROPHECY.

The flight of Admiral von Tirpitz to Switzerland coincides with the handing over of the best part of the German Navy, including submarines, to the Allies. The Navy was the dominating passion of von Tirpitz's life. He is reported to have said, "We will soon now have a navy that will blow England's from the sea. If the fleets ever do come together, the battle at best cannot last over twelve hours. But we will not come off lightly; we might, too, almost be destroyed. But we would win." Von Tirpitz did not believe in airships, and put a spoke in many applications for financial aid from the Government made by Count von Zeppelin for the air-fleet which he hoped would make Germany invincible.

LIGHT BRIGADE HERO'S APPEAL.

Mr. Robert Snow, aged 88, an old-age pensioner, who took part in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, applied recently to the Lambeth Board of Guardians for assistance, to obtain medical appliances. He is a native of Norfolk, and lives at 83, Geneva-road, Brixton, and he is the sole survivor of the men of the 17th Lancers who made the famous charge. During the fight his left elbow was shattered, and the arm has been useless ever since. The Guardians unanimously acceded to the request, the first that Snow has ever made for charitable assistance.

AUSTRALIAN SAVINGS BANKS.

As two-fifths of the population of New South Wales are depositors in the Government Savings Bank, it is interesting to observe how the Commissioners have invested the £38,566,993 13s 3d, representing depositors' balances. The annual report of the bank for the year ending June 30, 1918, recently laid on the table of Parliament, shows that £17,878,367 14s 9d is invested in New South Wales funded stock, £1,315,000 in State Treasury Bills, and another £418,910 2s 10d in Government debentures. Commonwealth War Loan stock absorbed £425,190, while other State stock in West Australia £25,000, South Australia £48,250 and Queensland £4,488 15s. Under the heading of debentures are shown £5,755,000 of the advance department, and £2,498,903 to municipal councils. Deposits at the State Treasury account for £2,318,214. Loans on mortgages total £2,286,366 while the cash at branches and bank deposits at call and short notice represent £1,129,960.

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SALE OF TICKETS CLOSES ON 15th FEBRUARY.

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SIAM CELEBRATES.

In Siangora, the capital of Southern Siam, the conclusion of the Armistice was duly celebrated in accordance with the Royal commands. The Government offices and private houses were gaily decorated with palm branches and garlands of green foliage and, at night, illuminated by thousands of oil lights and Chinese lanterns, the new Siamese flag being everywhere in evidence.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. LTD. NOTICE.

A meeting of the creditors of the Company will be held on Saturday the 25th day of January 1919 at the registered office of the Company, St. George's Building, Charter Road Victoria Harbour at 11 o'clock in the forenoon pursuant to the provisions of Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance 1911.

At this meeting the creditors will be asked to determine whether an application shall be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with Hugh Frank Campbell the Liquidator appointed by the Company or for the appointment of a Committee of inspection.

Dated the 6th January 1919 H. F. CAMPBELL Liquidator.

The China Light & Power Company Limited.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—A Congregation of the University of Hongkong will be held in the Great Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1919, at 5.30 p.m. at which the Pro-Chancellor of the University, His Excellency The Officer Administering the Government of the Colony, will confer Degrees. Admission will be by invitation.

NOTICE.

TENDERS which must be enclosed in sealed cover and marked TENDER will be received at the French Consulate up to noon on 20th January 1919 for the purchase of the French gunboats: "ARGUS" & "VIGILANTE"

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Separate offers should be made for each gunboat. Successful tenderer must pay purchase money to the Consulate before 26th inst. immediately upon which delivery of the vessels will be granted.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1919.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

One of the principal upshots of the war is the illip which has been given to the idea of a combination of power on the part of various Powers to minimise the possibility of future armed conflicts. Long before the war broke out, the feeling had been gaining ground that the only solution to the problem of preventing international conflicts would be something in the form of a League of Nations, the parties to which would be pledged to stand by one another and, by unity of effort, hold in check bellicose countries bent on individual aggression and aggrandisement. What at one time looked like a dream of visionaries has now come within the realm of practical politics, until we find the majority of the nations of the world accepting the principles of such a League. We have seen in this war the partial carrying into effect of the idea; opinion is now generally inclining to the view that the future calls for an enlargement of its application, until such an understanding has been reached as to make it impossible for militarism again to menace civilisation and break in on the peace of the world.

While the movement in favour of a League of Nations has been steadily growing in strength during the past few years, and especially latterly, the question has presented itself whether such a body should be formed before the conclusion of peace or be an immediate offshoot of the Treaty. It now appears that an arrangement has been come to between the principal Allied nations on the subject, by which a scheme is being, or has been, drawn up for presentation to the Peace Conference. The plan favoured includes compulsory arbitration and limitation of armaments. When this scheme has been presented, the idea seems to be that Germany shall be informed of the peace conditions, and immediately peace is concluded the Allies intend convoking a universal conference, at which they will call upon the nations anxious to join the League to observe the rules agreed upon by the Allies, guarantees being required from each State. This appears to be a decidedly sane manner of approaching the question. It means that while the Allied Governments are still working in concert they will agree upon the details of the scheme, and, having imposed their will on their enemies, they will call on other peace-loving nations to come within the League. The exact method by which the League will operate will by that time be fully known, and no nation which honestly prefers peace to war will have the slightest excuse for remaining outside.

General Smuts has some interesting and valuable observations on this question in a pamphlet which he has just issued and which is referred to elsewhere in a telegram to-day. He lays special emphasis on the point that what is wanted is an instrument of Government which will deal with causes and sources of disputes. That is where the real value of such a League would come in; for by getting at the root of the trouble in the early stages of a dispute it should be a relatively easy matter for the League, with the power behind it, to prevent larger dangers. That is a happy simile of General Smuts when he says that we want an instrument which, however much talk is put into it at one end, will grind out decisions at the other end. In other words, it must be made clear that this is to be no mere League of Talkers, but above all, a League of Doers. It will need to have at its control great sources of power, to be used only when all other means have failed. After all, the League of Nations idea should not be difficult of realisation if there is a sincere wish by civilised people to avoid war. The great struggle of the past four years has shown what international, as distinct from national, force can do. It is a League of Nations which has killed Prussian militarism. If that relatively small League can accomplish so much, what is there to stop a larger and therefore, incidentally more powerful League from preventing war? Unity can do great and mighty things. It will have its greatest opportunity in the days immediately ahead.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

PUNISHING THE GUILTY.

Although the ex-Kaiser, and the Crown Prince are still snugly ensconced in Holland, the negotiations regarding their guilt and extradition are proceeding apace. With Sir John Macdonnell as Chairman, a committee of enquiry, with the assistance of most of the eminent lawyers of the day, has submitted a report by which the members of the committee have decided unanimously that proceedings should be taken against the culprits. And this decision applies not only to the Kaiser and his son but to all those who have been guilty of those terrible crimes and inhumanities which have made the name of Germany the loathsome thing that it is. The committee have a great and long task before they can sift out of the evidence which will prove without a shadow of doubt the guilt of those responsible, but the day is not far off when the infamous list will be completed and their crimes proved to the hilt. With the great majority of those criminals, it is hardly necessary to bring forward any evidence, for their crimes are so obvious and so recent that proof is not required. In any case the terrible day of reckoning is drawing near, and the committee is determined to see that all the guilty shall be punished, and that their punishment, as far as is possible, shall fit the crime.

THE AIR-RAID CRIMES.

From official figures supplied, we are now able to gather the number of lives which have been lost and the physical injuries inflicted by the German aerial raids on Great Britain. These show that 296 combatants were killed and 521 injured, whilst the figures in regard to civilians are 1,414 and 2,886 respectively. Both airship and aeroplane raids are included in these totals. What will strike the public eye most in this connection is the tremendously heavy civilian casualty list compared with the Service losses. The proportion is about five to one. We are not told how many women and children there are in the casualty list, but we may be sure that the bigger proportion fall within this category. Anyhow the point to be emphasised is the killing and maiming of so many innocent non-combatants. These are not mishaps, either. The Germans must have known that the inevitable result of the promiscuous raiding open towns would be the slaughter of civilians. Indeed, they counted on that fact to create panic among the British people. How signally they failed we all know. But that does not affect their guilt. It was all part and parcel of their policy of frightfulness. As we think of these innocent victims of German brutality, we can only harbour the hope that the diabolical crimes of the Huns in this connection will not be forgotten in the coming Peace Treaty.

THE STRUGGLE IN BERLIN.

For the last few days all eyes have been turned on the civil strife in Berlin, and developments have been eagerly awaited for those events, as far as the Allies are concerned, are of the utmost importance. The question to be asked is how this dissension will affect the aims of the Allies in their demands at the peace table, and there can be no shadow of doubt that our purpose will be best served if Germany manages to maintain at least the semblance of a Central Government. We cannot hope to deal with a country which is broken up into different and opposing factions, and hopelessly dismembered by civil strife. We must have a central and, as far as possible, representative Government with which to discuss terms and make our demands. Until Germany has settled down and order has come out of the present state of chaos, it is useless sitting down at a peace table to discuss the conditions under which we are prepared to give a final peace. Although we have no sympathy with the Germans, we have to look after our own aims, and these are to fix up peace as soon as possible under the conditions that we lay down. Thus it is that the latest news regarding the civil warfare in Berlin is more comforting, for, by all accounts, although the struggle continues fiercely, the Spartacist element seems to have overtopped itself and is gradually being defeated by the Government. This is all to the advantage of the Allies, and it is to be hoped that Germany will soon be in a position to approach the Peace Conference.

There is no use sending me to Macao where I have no relatives; I have parents in Sunderland and I was on my way to join them. This was the plea of a man who returned from banishment. He was banished on December 14th last for 19 years and was back again within a month. A Police Reserve, who is by the way a soldier, recognised the fellow in Hospital Road and made a full swoop on him. The banished man, who was the Colony was rewarded by Mr. Melbourne with six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DAY BY DAY.

VIRTUE IS SOLD AND GOODNESS NEVER FRANK.

To-morrow is the 73rd birthday of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3 15-16d.

There were no cases of communicable disease notified on Saturday or Sunday.

The Hongkong Benevolent Society is holding its annual meeting on the 21st instant.

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government is to inspect the new service of the Kau Lung See Yau Kai Fong Ferry Co., Ltd., on Thursday at 3.45 p.m.

Suicide by hanging is becoming common with the Chinese. One Chinese girl, only 13 years old, was found in 11 Graham Street on Saturday hanging from a bed post. Her body was removed to the Public Mortuary.

A constable came to me this morning and asked for my licence. I said it was not time for me to give it. I went to the Police Station this morning to get the licence and have now procured one. Who said the Chinese had not a streak of humour in their mental equipment? Imagine visiting a hawk in his house without an invite.

Branches of pine trees are valuable. The Chinese apparently know this, for when a sergeant near a hillside saw six women, all near except one. They had branches of pine trees that they had chopped off. The woman who was arrested had 100 catties of it. Mr. Wood fined her \$10. The defendant was a miserable creature. The fine is not likely to be forthcoming.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock will distribute the prizes at St. Paul's College on Saturday evening next at 9 p.m. This is the 70th anniversary of the opening of an Anglo-Chinese School at St. Paul's College of the Rev. Vincent Stanton, then Colonial Chaplain, and the 10th of the School in its present form under the management of the Rev. A. D. Stewart.

The theatre-going public will be delighted to hear that the Howitt-Phillips Company is due to open a brief season here on Monday next. There will be only three plays produced, these being "Peg o' My Heart," "Within the Law" (an American crook play) and "The Glad Eye." The visit, though brief, will be greatly appreciated in view of the Company's past records here.

The Chinese are rather a timid race. When they see robbers they shriek "save life." One Chinese gentleman living in 89 Bonham Street West at 3 o'clock this morning got a fright of the blues when he saw a number of robbers in his room. He shrieked like a woman, and an alarm being raised the robbers were chased and one of them was eventually run to earth.

Shatkok, in the New Territory, was the scene of a small robbery on Friday. At 1 a.m. on that day the village of Lanting was attacked by a gang of robbers, who entered and robbed two houses and stole money, clothing and jewellery to the value of \$209. The robbers will be able to celebrate the Chinese New Year in right royal style.

There is no use sending me to Macao where I have no relatives; I have parents in Sunderland and I was on my way to join them. This was the plea of a man who returned from banishment. He was banished on December 14th last for 19 years and was back again within a month. A Police Reserve, who is by the way a soldier, recognised the fellow in Hospital Road and made a full swoop on him. The banished man, who was the Colony was rewarded by Mr. Melbourne with six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCATOR"]

Pity the poor Japanese charcoal dealer! History repeats itself. It is the same old story of wanton greed that destroyed Napoleon and the Kaiser Wilhelm. The dealers in charcoal in Kobe did not study history, but they can study their bank books now. In the Land of the Rising Sun they have been overdoing things. Even charcoal had been cornered by Japanese merchants and stocks hoarded in anticipation of a tremendous advance in price. While we in Hongkong are having lotteries for the St. Andrew's War Bond drawing and lotteries for other charitable funds, in Japan to-day the charcoal dealers are offering prize lottery tickets to buyers of charcoal! We are told that there was no commodity of which the price had been more outrageously or unreasonably forced up in Japan than charcoal. Charcoal can be gold at times; while at other times it can be dust. It is now going for a song. Instead of the Japanese charcoal seller sitting tight and demanding fabulous prices for his stuff, the buyer now affects a lordly indifference. The Japan Chronicle tells us that the charcoal dealers' confidence in the Germans was misplaced and has utterly disappointed their expectations. Now we know which section of the Japanese community was pro-German.

Commercial morality must be at a low ebb in Japan, for not a few Japanese who sent orders to the United States while the war was actively proceeding have cancelled contracts since the conclusion of the Armistice. In certain quarters where the increasing prosperity of Japan's trade during the war was looked upon with interest, this fact is pointed to as testifying to the unscrupulous practices of some of the Japanese merchants. We are told this fact is being used in New York and elsewhere as tactics against the Japanese as a whole, and the Morning Japan, a Japanese paper, says that "it is important that Japanese merchants should be careful, trying to promote their legitimate and lasting interests without blindly grabbing at immediate gains."

There has been a rapid fall in the price of wolfram, due probably to the cessation of hostilities. Although the expansion of the wolfram-mining industry in Hongkong and adjoining territories has been extremely rapid and the profits very great, the methods employed in exploitation have for the most part been of the most primitive description. The primitive methods now in vogue are wasteful. Wolframite is the chief source of tungsten. This ore from which tungsten metal in powder form and ferro-tungsten are smelted, is used mainly in making tools for cutting metal by incorporation with steel and to a less degree in making bullet-proof shields and helmets for big gun liners or cores; for armour plate, for electric lamp filaments and for motor car sparking plugs as well as for dental wire and electrical contacts. Wolfram is dealt in on the unitary system of purchase. A basis of percentage is fixed, at present about 65 per cent. below which dealers will not buy. In plain language this means that, of the mixture of iron, manganese and tungstic acid shipped to the home markets, 65 per cent. must consist of the tungsten. The chief value of tungsten, however, lies in the fact that when it is added to steel, the latter acquires the property of "self-hardening" and requires no tempering; it also retains its hardness at a red heat and is thus superior to carbon steel for the manufacture of high-speed cutting tools.

Japan is now casting eyes on China's rice supplies. It may not be known that the export of rice from China is prohibited, and in spite of this some Japanese have been making contracts with the Chinese for the export

"VANITY FAIR."

A BIG OPENING HIT.

Fun, frivolity, modernity, musical talent and dainty stage effects: these are the outstanding features of the "Vanity Fair" show which opened at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night. Mr. Edgar Warwick, to whom the Far East owes a great deal for bringing bright and sparkling entertainment to the Orient, has certainly got together a wonderfully clever and versatile combination in his latest touring company. Each and every member of the little party is a "star" in his or her own particular line, while working in concert they are equally effective. Hongkong was honoured by being made the place at which the "Vanity Fair" artistes opened their tour, and the size of the audience on Saturday was a tribute to the trust which the theatre-going public reposes in Mr. Warwick's discrimination. There was not an empty seat in the building. The public's trust was not misplaced, either, for two hours of unalloyed enjoyment was provided, and on the conclusion of the programme these present went away with a feeling that they had experienced an evening which could scarcely have been more genuinely satisfying. Expectations were exceeded in every direction. "Vanity Fair" has already made for itself a name which will rank with the original "Court Cards" aggregation. The pretty frocks of the lady members of the party, the equally dainty attire of the gentlemen, the simple but effective staging—these things, combined with the all-round talent and jollity of all, made the performance all that could be wished. First impressions go a long way; they should guarantee a wonderfully successful season for the "Vanity Fair" Company. The first part of the programme was devoted to musical numbers, both individual and concerted. After a bright and cheery opening chorus, "Give us Ragtime," Messrs. George Graystone, George Titchener and Leslie Holmes gave a description, in song, of the various kind of "looks" to which mere man is treated by the fair sex—a number which soon had the audience in happy frame of mind. Then came the six lady members of the party in a clever little turn which gave each of them an opportunity of demonstrating her vocal capabilities, this being followed by Mr. Leslie Holmes and Mr. George Titchener, two very funny fellows, assisted by Mr. Sydney Manning, giving a demonstration of how not to fire stories which sent the audience into shrieks of laughter. The introduction to the audience, and he soon showed what a clever comedian he is. A serious number was next presented, Miss

of rice to Japan. Though it was reported more than once that an agreement had been arrived at between the Japanese and Chinese authorities on the matter, these have proved a matter of some size. A certain large Chinese merchant in Shanghai recently opened negotiations with a few Japanese rice importers with a view to exporting a million koku of Kiangsu rice with the permission of the Chinese authorities of that province, but the merchant's demand for a large percentage has caused a deadlock. It is believed that 500,000 bags or about 350,000 koku of Raigoon rice will reach Japan this month. The export of rice from Raigoon is still prohibited, but when the new crop comes on the market this month the Burma Government will modify the embargo.

There has been considerable profuse in freight in Raigoon of late. The existence of a shipping ring has been disclosed and drastic steps taken against the shipping agents there and one ship's freight was booked in Ceylon as a check to the ring in Raigoon. Freight orders issued by the Controller in Raigoon have been known to be sold at over double the figure.

CHILDREN'S PARTY.

A HAPPY AFTERNOON.

The annual party and Christmas Tree given by the Dockyard Officers to the children of the Naval Yard employees was held on Saturday afternoon in the Royal Naval Theatre. About 50 children sat down to tea at 4 p.m. after an hour's romp and play, the chief attraction being a slide especially erected for the occasion. After tea, a short programme of music and song was rendered, which was much appreciated, especially an action song given by several of the youngest children. The Christmas Tree was unloaded and toys distributed by Mr. M.S. Northcote who made a very realistic "Father Christmas." A good number of Dockyard Officers were present, including Commanders, Mrs. and Miss Gurner, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. Kennett, the Rev. Mr. Hastings and Mr. and Mrs. Long. The entering was carried out and the Christmas Tree decorated by a committee of ladies, to whom great credit is due for the very pretty display.

The Dockyard Recreation Club dance in the evening was attended by about 80 people and a very enjoyable time was spent, dancing being continued until 11.30 p.m. Mr. Budden, as usual, made a very efficient M.C.

The Club are holding their fortnightly whist drive in the Dockyard on Wednesday, 15th inst, commencing at 8.30 p.m.

Madge Griffith singing "God be with you," to a choral accompaniment. She possesses a magnificent contralto voice and was loudly applauded for what was a really splendid effort. The old and the new ways of life were very cleverly portrayed by Miss Eileen Boyd and Mr. Titchener, following which Miss Shirley Cooks and chorus presented a most charming little item entitled "The Alabama Jubilee." Our old friend, Mr. Graystone, was seen in distress in the next number, when he was bombarded with queries as to how much wood a wood chuck could chuck, etc. One of the daintiest and most tuneful items of the evening was "The Bells of St. Mary's" by six members of the party, who were given a rousing tribute of appreciation at its close. Then came Mr. Leslie Holmes in a series of "rapid" stories which sent the audience into shrieks of laughter. His was simply immense. The first part concluded with "Pacifist Memories," a most effective little scene introducing catchy melodies from the Hawaiian, Fijian and Maori.

Part 2 of the programme opened with "The Fantastic Restaurant," in which Mr. Leslie Holmes was very much in the picture as an eccentric waiter, and in which Miss Dorothy May gave "Bubbles," a happy little song, and Miss Vera Pain and Mr. George Titchener contributed ad dance items. Miss Pain is certainly a clever dancer, and the audience would have liked more of her skill demonstrated. Mr. Graystone gave a couple of roasting ballads with fine effect, after which Miss Madge Griffith and Mr. Leslie Holmes were seen in a very funny potted farce comedy, entitled "A Mix Up." Eileen Boyd charmed everyone with her "Fairly Moon" song, while Mr. Titchener and Mr. Holmes did a smart bit of burlesque which everybody deeply enjoyed. Then came the final number, "Opera turned to ragtime," with a protest by "Vandy" which was cleverly conceived and most effectively done.

The whole programme was full of enjoyment; it went with a delightful swing all through, and the Company is sure to have a most successful stay in the Colony. A word should be added regarding the excellence of the orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. Jean Desmet. To-morrow night's fresh edition of "Vanity Fair" will be presented.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST RECEIVED
WOOLEN & COTTON
FANCY

BLANKETS.

CAN USED FOR BATH GOWNS.

PINK, BLUE, GRAY, & BROWN COLOURS

SIZE 64 x 78 PRICE \$8.50 EACH

ALL WOOL WHITE

BLANKETS

PRICE \$35.00 A PAIR

FINE BABY BLANKET

\$1.75 \$2.75 \$4.00

YEE SANG FAT CO.
34, Queen's Road Central.HOW LONG HAVE YOU HAD
RHEUMATISM?PERHAPS YOU ARE DOCTORING
SYMPTOMS INSTEAD OF THE
DISEASE. THREE INSTANCES OF
A MORE SUCCESSFUL METHOD.There are almost as many ways
of doctoring rheumatism as there
are doctors.

Most of these treatments are
directed at the symptoms and are
considered successful if they
relieve the pain and stiffness. But
the blood remains unpurified and
so the rheumatism is sure to
return, especially during cold or
damp weather. There is, however,
one method that has proved
eminently successful in rheuma-
tism, and this has been verified
by, among many others, Mr.
Albert White, who lives at 1A,
Chester Road Winchester, Eng-
land. To a press representative
recently he described his search
for something more than relief.

"Many of my fellow workers,"
said he, "are subject to pains in
the back and muscles from lum-
bago and rheumatism, and I often
had to leave work suffering awful
pain. My trouble was rheumatism,
and I did not know what to do to
get relief."

Mrs. White, who was present at
the interview, took up the conver-
sation here:—

"I was once a cripple through
rheumatism. For some years I
had severe attacks, and could
scarcely use my feet. Medicine
did not seem to do me any good.
The pain in my limbs was as bad
as though my sinews were drawn.
When I had almost given up
hope, someone advised me to try
a course of Dr. Williams' pink
pills. I did so, and the result was
wonderful."

My appetite picked up and my
spirits brightened. Steadily I
improved, and the rheumatism
got easier and easier. Before I
had taken three bottles of Dr.
Williams' pink pills the rheuma-
tism had quite gone, and my
health generally was splendid. I
have never had any return of the
rheumatism or pains."

"Now to finish my story," said
Mr. White. "I delayed taking
Dr. Williams' pink pills until I
was scarcely able to stand up-
right. But when I did take them,
I found prompt relief. I had only
taken two bottles of the pills,
when I ate better and enjoyed my
food. Every dose of Dr. Williams'
pink pills made the stiffness
easier and the pains less severe.
In a short time the whole trouble
left me, I was free from rheuma-
tism, and have felt fit ever since."

Mrs. White added:—"My
cousin is in the Coldstream
Guards, and has been wounded
in the war. I remember the time
when he could only walk by the
aid of sticks. His trouble then
was due to severe rheumatic
stiffness. But after a short
treatment with Dr. Williams' pink
pills he got thoroughly well."

Dr. Williams' pink pills are
invaluable in diseases of the
blood and nerves. They have
cured anæmia, after-effects of
influenza, general debility and
sick headaches, dizziness,
nervous prostration, and have
accomplished wonderful results
even in chronic cases. But you
must ask for Dr. Williams' when
buying at shops and see that
name is on the package. They
are also obtainable, one bottle for
\$1.50, six for \$8 post free, from
the China offices of the Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., 96,
Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CON-
DITIONS of the letting by Public
Auction Sale, to be held on
Monday, the 20th day of January,
1919, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of
the Public Works Department,
by Order of His Excellency the
Governor, of One Lot of Crown
Land above Coombe Road in the
Colony of Hongkong, for a term
of 75 years, with the option of
renewal at a Crown Rent to be
fixed by the Surveyor of His
Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Content in square feet	Area in Acres	Area in Roods	Area in Poles	Area in Perches
Lot 1	Along Coombe Road	110 feet by 110 feet	12,100	0.278	0	0	0

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

From SAN FRANCISCO
YOKOHAMA, VLADIVOS-
TOK AND MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived from the above
mentioned Ports, consignees of
cargo are hereby informed that
their cargo will be landed at
the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, and stored at Con-
signees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports &
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills
of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on the 19th January
1919 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.
No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 17th
January 1919, will be subject to
rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.
Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1919.

The American Consul-General
has received information from
Washington to the effect that
hereafter the War Trade Board
will issue no licences for the im-
portation of sugar into the United
States except when such ship-
ments are consigned to the Sugar
Equalisation Board or its
nominees.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the FIFTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLD-
ERS in this Company will be
held at the offices of Messrs.
Jardine Matheson & Company
Limited on Wednesday 29th
January 1919 at 11.45 a.m. for
the purpose of receiving the Re-
port of the Directors together
with the statement of accounts
for the year ending 31st Decem-
ber 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES
of the Company will be closed
from SATURDAY 18th to
WEDNESDAY 29th January
1919 (both days inclusive), dur-
ing which period no Transfer of
Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED
SHELTON HOOPER
Secretary to

THE GENERAL MANAGERS
Hongkong, 13th January, 1919

THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the THIRTY FIRST
ORDINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the Com-
pany will be held at the offices of
Messrs. Jardine Matheson &
Company Limited on WEDNES-
DAY 29th January 1919 at noon, for
the purpose of receiving the Re-
port of the Directors together
with the statement of accounts
for the year ending 31st Decem-
ber 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES
of the Company will be CLOSED
from SATURDAY 18th to
WEDNESDAY 29th January
1919 (both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of
Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors

A. SHELTON HOOPER
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1919.

THE WEST POINT BUILD-
ING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the THIRTY FIRST
ORDINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in this Com-
pany will be held at the Offices
of Messrs. Jardine Matheson &
Company Limited on Wednesday
29th January 1919 at 11.30 a.m.
for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together
with the Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 31st
December 1918.

By Order of the Board
of Directors

A. SHELTON HOOPER
Secretary to
The Hongkong Land Investment
& Agency Co. Ltd.
General Agents for the

WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY LIMITED.
Hongkong, 13th January 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND
RECLAMATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the EIGHTEENTH
ORDINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the Com-
pany will be held at the
Offices of Messrs. Jardine
Matheson & Company, Limited,
WEDNESDAY 29th January
1919, at 12.15 p.m. for the pur-
pose of receiving the Report of
the Directors together with the
Statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES
of the Company will be CLOSED
from SATURDAY 18th to WED-
NESDAY 29th January 1919
both days inclusive during which
period no transfer of Shares can
be Registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors:
MOWBAY & NORTHCOLE
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1919.

NOTICE.

NOTICE—The Annual Gen-
eral meeting of The Hong-
kong Ladies' Benevolent Society
will be held at the City Hall, on
Tuesday, January 21st, at 12
o'clock.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Butchers Meats

BEEF MUTTON LAMB.

RABBITS HARES

SAUSAGES BRAWN PRESSED BEEF.

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ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR

TEA

IN REGULATION PARCELS.

The embargo is now removed and we are again
booking orders for parcels by post. Tea is still an
acceptable gift for friends in Great Britain.

2 lbs. Tea.	\$ 4.50	These prices include
5 lbs. Tea.	\$ 9.00	Postage, Duty, Customs
9 lbs. Tea.	\$ 15.50	Registration and Insurance.

Our Ceylon, Indian and specially Selected China
Teas are unequalled for quality and flavour.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

THE

HOWITT-PHILLIPS

COMEDY COMPANY.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY	"PEG O' MY HEART."
20th Jan.	
TUESDAY	"WITHIN THE LAW,"
21st Jan.	AN AMERICAN CROOK PLAY.
WEDNESDAY	"THE GLAD EYE."
22nd Jan.	

Prices: \$3, \$2, & \$1.

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"Viyella"

SHIRTS - PYJAMAS
DRESSING GOWNS.Soft, light yet warm, very
durable and chill prevent-
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"Viyella" is exceptional-
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washes splendidly and
does not shrink.

NEW STOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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TELEPHONE 346

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SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

WEAR

AND

DYE

GUARANTEED.

New stock just received

WITH STIFF
or SOFT
DOUBLE
CUFF.

in SMART DESIGNS
in TAFFETA, FLANNEL
ZEPHYR, OXFORD.
etc. etc.

THE
COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLA

A perfect and complete
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INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
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WYOMING SHOVEL WORKS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF SHOVELS, SCOOPS AND SPADES

LIBERTY MALT BEVERAGE.

San Miguel's Special Brew, Guaranteed to be non-alcoholic but tastes
and looks like Beer. It Creates an Appetite, and Ensures Good
Digestion. Recommended for Children, Women, and the aged.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA INDIA
EGYPT &c.

FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.
PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.

SS.	leave Hongkong	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd February	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	26th March	13th April	22nd "
NELLORE	26th March	30th April	10th May

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

DILWARA	13 Jan. 10 a.m.	due Bombay about 29 January
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FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE Etc.

NORE	20 Jan. 28 Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y. Hama
DUNERA	28 Jan.	Shanghai only

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to:-
P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. Parr,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1919. Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

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FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

VIA

USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN	15th January
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	20th February
EMPRESS OF ASIA	20th March
MONTEACLE	5th April
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17th April
EMPRESS OF ASIA	15th May
MONTEACLE	10th June
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12th June
EMPRESS OF ASIA	10th July

For particulars regarding passage fares, rates, and reservations of accommodation, and for freight rates and conditions of carriage, apply to P. & O. S. N. Co., General Agents, P. O. Box 172, Hongkong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.	
"VENEZUELA"	Jan. 13th.
"ECUADOR"	Jan. 29th.
"COLOMBIA"	

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (full sized and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Telegrams are interchangeable with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Telephone No. 141. Chater Road.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alterations.

Destination. Steamer & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO.	*Sado Maru	FRI. 17th
HAMA	T. 12,560	Jan. at 11 a.m.
	*Kawachi Maru	SUN. 19th
	T. 12,590	Jan. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO.	*Kitaso Maru	SATUR. 18th
HAMA	T. 15,380	Jan. at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru	SAT. 22nd
	T. 13,760	Feb. at 11 a.m.
	Tensho Maru	TUESDAY.
	T. 7,000	14th Jan.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	Akita M.	SUNDAY.
	T. 7,750	19th Jan.
	*Tamba Maru	FRI. 24th
	T. 12,510	Jan. at 11 a.m.
	*Mishima M.	FRI. 7th
	T. 15,390	Feb. at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru	WED. 27th
	T. 9,500	Jan. at 11 a.m.
	*Kamakura M.	WED. 19th
	T. 12,410	Feb. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.

GALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

Tokai Maru (FRIDAY, 24th Jan. at 11 a.m.)

Shiochiku M. (FRIDAY, 24th Jan. at 11 a.m.)

Keifuku M. (SATURDAY, 25th Jan. at 11 a.m.)

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	17th Jan.
TOYO MARU	20,000	8th Feb.
KOREA MARU	20,000	18th Feb. from KOBE.
SHINYO MARU	20,000	5th March.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, ORE, BALBOA, ORE, BALBOA, ORE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,300	13th January.
ANYO MARU	18,500	13th March.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	7th May.

Ships are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the P&O. M&O. Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to T. DAIGO, Manager, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Monthly Service between

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

General Managers, York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

January 14th, at noon, 1919. February 6th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents

or to RHEB & Co. Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 1, 1919.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SHIPBUILDING IN SIAM.

A four masted schooner of 750 tons built by Nai Lert at Rang Cheng Ron, of Bangkok was recently launched. She is built of teak. Nai Lert has two other teak vessels on the slips, one of same tonnage as the hull now completed and a larger vessel of 12,000 tons. Siamese shipbuilders efforts to add to the shipping of the world deserves praise. The work represents Siam contribution to a pressing need.

BOMBAY'S EFFORT.

A Press note on shipbuilding at Bori Bunder (Bombay) states that during the period from 1st March, 1917, to the end of October 1918, 53 vessels of a total registered tonnage of 7,460 were built, the capacity of individual craft varying from 37 to 304 tons. Twelve more vessels of an approximate tonnage of 1690 have been launched, while 11 more of a total approximate tonnage of 1715 are under construction. The last includes one of 500 tons which is the largest ship ever built in Bombay. The timber for the ships had to be brought from Malabar and it was not necessary for the State to make any concession to builders. The construction of ships aggregating close upon 11,000 tons was entirely due to the most creditable enterprise of the builder and the seafaring class of the Bori Bunder population. The vessels will be of much use in relieving the shortage of tonnage in the coastal trade.

ARBITRATION LEASE.

The arbitration case between the owners of the C.M. Irene and the Whatal before Sir Haviland de Saumarez, assisted by Captain Lake, nautical assessor, was concluded on December 9, the decision being that both vessels were in fault. The Whatal, it will be remembered, was sunk as the result of the collision.

GERMAN PRAISE OF BRITAIN.

TRIUMPH OF OUR ORGANISATION.

For a German official to praise British organisation in regard to the economising of food and fuel, and to describe it as superior to that which is so much vaunted in the Fatherland, comes to us as an agreeable surprise. Yet this is the outstanding fact in a report which was drawn up last August for the German State Administration Department on the handling of foodstuffs and raw materials and the pooling of ships by the Entente Powers.

After reviewing the circumstances which led up to rationing the writer states that the national effort so improved things that meatless days ceased, the meat ration has now been raised, the quality of the bread is to be improved and it is to be possible to make a reserve for the autumn. "How has this been possible in spite of the U-boat success reported by our navy?" asks the writer. He answers it: "The secret lies in universal hard work, in the patience and endurance of the individual, and in an organization which the Government bases on an intelligent and clear recognition of economic laws."

Having described the details of the British system of retrenchment and equal distribution, the writer declares:

In this the Allies are superior to the Central Powers, and therefore their inner front is stronger, and the moral of the people at present better. The mutual support which the Entente States find in each other reaches even into the soul of the soldier in the front trenches, and equally into the soul of the mother at home, who has to provide to-morrow's dinner. The Entente, it is pointed out, is systematically making use of the material help which the States justly accord each other in order to lead up to a closer union of peoples.

In spite of the difficulty involved, each of the Allies renounces a share of the tonnage hitherto used by them. The result of this combined effort comes as a surprise to us; it has been possible to bring substitutes, Americans, and war material in sufficient numbers and quantity to counteract the German thrust.

Doubtless much has been sacrificed which will later have to be made good again—let us hope that our U-boats will make the task as hard as possible—but the fact remains that the necessary losses were there at the proper moment.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For Steamers To Sail.

SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Luchow	16th Jan. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	16th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Singapore	16th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kahong	16th Jan. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Singapore	31st Jan. at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 35. Hongkong Jan. 13, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
----------	------	----------------------	------------------------	----

Tjilatjap ... Macassar ... in port ... end of Jan. ... Java.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN. York Building. [15]

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong ... J. W. Evans	TUES., 21st Jan. at 1 p.m.	

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrall & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Tues., 14th Jan. at 8 a.m.
KOBE	Fausang	Thurs., 16th Jan. at noon.
CHEFOO	Chipsang	Fri., 17th Jan. at 4 light.
MANILA	Yuesang	Fri., 17th Jan. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Vilim	Sat., 18th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Van Waerwijck	Tues., 21st Jan. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loesang	Fri., 24th Jan. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the L.S. "KAWASANG" and "VILIM" sailing Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The "VAN WAERWIJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes direct, and through Calcutta to Hongkong and Penang. Cargo is taken at through rates. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Ports and Penang.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at regular intervals.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Singapore and Borneo, leaving Singapore on the 1st of each month.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanton, Swatow, Amoy, and other ports. TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, sailing at 10 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE-MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1845.

HEAD OFFICE—45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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6, MARK LANE, E. C.

11, ELDON STREET, E. W.

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We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureau.

American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"LUZON MARU" Wednesday, 12th February, Noon.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, FANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"INDUS MARU" Wednesday 13th January, Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORTSWETENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

"KEN N MARU" Monday, 3th January, Noon.
BATAVIA, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELB URNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA & TACOMA via MANILA, KEPLUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOICHI & YOKOHAMA.

"ARABIA MARU" Saturday, 11th January, 3 p.m.

"CHICAGO MARU" Sunday, 19th January, at 3 p.m.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 16th January, 8 a.m.

KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

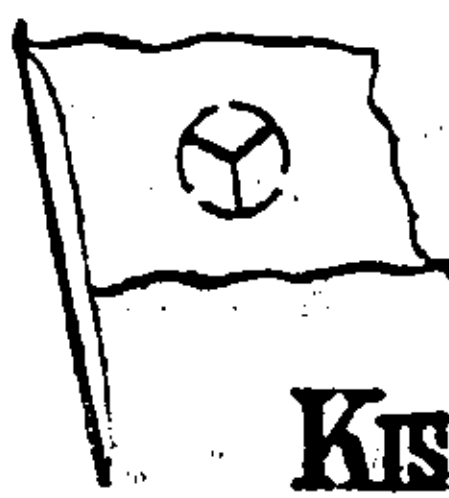
"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 12th January, at 10 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 19th January, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.



**YAMASHITA
KISEN KAISHA**
INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

Steamship Owners, Brokers for the Sale, Purchase, Construction and Chartering of Steamers Marine Insurance Brokers, etc.
Coalmine Owners also Bunker Coal Contractors.
Best Japanese Coal always in stock.

HEAD OFFICE:—KOBE.

BRANCH OFFICE:—TOKYO, SINGAPORE & TAIHOKU.

AGENTS:—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO, KEELUNG AND MOJI.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.
Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. 2844.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO GROTUS	10,000	1st Feb. 1919.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE

TELEPHONE 1374-1375-1376.

Agents.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

"UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

40-42 RUE CHAIGNEAU SAIGON.

SOLE AGENTS OF LEJACQUE & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS, KHANH HOI, SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler makers, Copper-smiths, Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights, Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.

BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.

DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 116 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

Telephone 300. F. N. HULME, Manager.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dispatched.
--------------	----------------	-----------------------	-------------------

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow and Singapore	Luch w	B. & S.	14, Jan.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Tensho M.	N. Y. K.	4, Jan.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	14, Jan.
Haiphong	Lokeang	J. M. Co.	14, Jan.
Kobe	Pausing	B. & S.	16, Jan.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	16, Jan.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sosho M.	O. S. K.	16, Jan.
Manila	Tuenning	J. M. Co.	17, Jan.
Cebu	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	17, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitanom.	N. Y. K.	18, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	18, Jan.
Straits and Calcutta	Vihim	J. M. Co.	18, Jan.
Shanghai	Kaifong	B. & S.	19, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	19, Jan.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Akita M.	N. Y. K.	19, Jan.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Nora	P. & O.	20, Jan.
Singapore	Waerwijck	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.
Shanghai	Singan	B. & S.	21, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibons	D. L. Co.	21, Jan.
Calcutta via Ports	Shiochikun	N. Y. K.	23, Jan.
Bombay via Ports	Taian M.	N. Y. K.	24, Jan.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	24, Jan.
Calcutta via Ports	Keifuku M.	N. Y. K.	25, Jan.
Shanghai	Dunera	P. & O.	28, Jan.
Java	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	End Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tanro M.	N. Y. K.	23, Feb.

CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

THE Steamship

"NANKING"

Having arrived, from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from ship's side or Company's lighters, into which all the cargo is being landed.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately, and cargo remaining in lighters on and after Sunday, 12th inst., will be landed at consignee's risk and expense. Cargo undelivered on and after Friday, 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All chafed, broken and damaged packages, will be landed into Company's Godown where it will be examined on Tuesday, 15 inst., at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the ship of Company's lighters and Godown.

All claims against the steamer should be presented within two weeks of the ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,

Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor, Hongkong, 10th January 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "AGAMEMNON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th January, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st January, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

10th January, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MISHIMA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 10.00, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 17th January, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents

Hongkong, 10th January, 1919.

NOTICE.



MTSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA OCHI MUTARE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHIMOTO, KOGI, NAGASAKI, SAGO, KANADA, SHIMIZU, KASUYAMA, NISHI, AND OTSUKA COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KANATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIKIN, TSINANPU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—"IWASAKI"

Codes:—At A.B.C. 5TH ED.

Western Union and Bentley's AGENTS FOR THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to—

S. SAYEKI, Manager.

No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

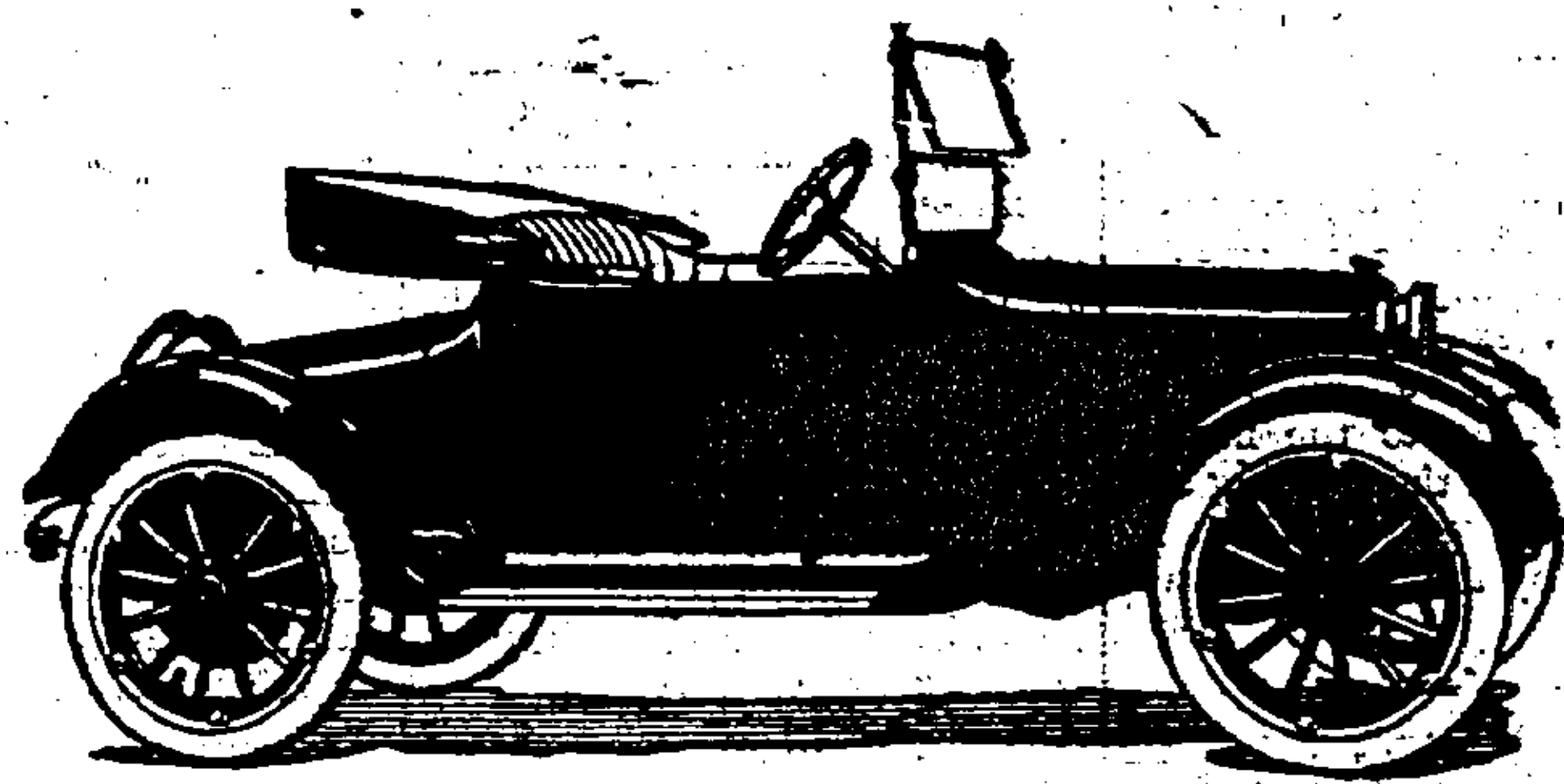
NOTICES.

THE DODGE CAR

Elegance, Smartness, Comfort.

The Dodge Car has a Reputation for Good Service.

There are two other Reasons why a Discerning man Buys the Dodge car—low Gasoline consumption and High Tyre Mileage.



For Prices & Particulars, Apply to:—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT
Tel. 781.

MOTOR WORKS & GARAGE
Tel. 695.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Under Used At: A.B.C. 5TH EDITION, Engineering, Plant and Second Edition, Water's Dates and Water's Deck Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Foundries, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	WATER	WIND
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	25	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	25	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	25	10	10	10
BAKULUWHY					
Construction Dock	100	25	10	10	10
Harbour Dock	100	25	10	10	10
Lowest Dock	100	25	10	10	10

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1, 2, 3.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.S.C., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Zeeuwsburg, from Kobe.

Layuking, from Shanghai.

Leochowing, China Mail, from Shanghai.

Layuking, South and North Hong Street, from Shanghai.

Kwongyue, Kwongyue, from Kobe.

Swichang, from Shanghai.

Changwoo, Queen's Road, from Kobe.

Senkal, from Amoy.

Tait Kremlin, from San Francisco.

Ulinamar, from Osaka.

Ming-Linn Sykora, Hongkong Hotel, from Tokyo.

Mr. Linjute No. 743, East

Hsiangwan Road, from Anking.

Hanton, from Oroville.

Clarke American Consul, from New York.

John Newson, Care Solano, from San Francisco.

Vayush, England Market Middle, from Shanghai.

Mr. Wonsungway, Compro-dore Tuagbow, from Shanghai.

T'WING.

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 10, 1919.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong.

Harmer Jardine Matheson, from Manila.

Jay Zeames, c/o American Consul, from New York.

Katohiasya, c/o Tokyo Hotel, from Yokohama.

Nakaharuta, Daiichiro

Maru, Keelung.

Rawlingson, c/o China Maritime S.N. Co. from London P.O.

Spiers, from London.

E. GIBSON, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 9, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE RODS

THE RODS

THE RODS

THE RODS

THE RODS

THE RODS

THE RODS

AMERICA'S LEADING MOTOR CYCLE

Indian

COUNT THE INDIANS ON THE ROAD.

There is but one device that thoroughly resists and absorbs shocks and but one motor cycle authorized to use it. The famous Gracie Spring Frame is exclusively Indian and is found on all Powerplus models. We still have a few Electric Models in stock at the low price of \$580.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
4, Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone 2487.

DAY BY DAY.

Although the issue of Straits Settlements War Loan 5½ per cent has now been closed in Singapore, arrangements have been made whereby the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association will continue to invest in this War Loan all moneys received, until further notice.

To go to goal after a course in English must be a cruel experience. One Chinese looked upon a knowledge of English as a panacea for all worldly ills. He requisitioned his knowledge this morning when he graced the dock in Mr. Melbourne's Court, for pawning another person's clothing. It did not stand him in good stead, and he got 14 days. It appears that our English scholar saw a key kicking about and in his exuberance of joy opened his friend's trunk with it, and marched off to the nearest pawn shop with the clothing and obtained \$20, \$3 of which he had spent by the time he was arrested.

At 3 o'clock this morning a Chinese was going along Hospital Road, cheerily whistling away. Honest persons do not alone whistle; desperadoes do as well. An Indian constable on duty in the locality challenged him, and our Chinese morning bird tried to run, but he was quickly seized and on his person was found a revolver and seven rounds of ammunition. By a very strange coincidence an armed robbery took place a little before this time in 35, Wing Lok Street West, not far from the scene of arrest. It is surmised that this armed Chinese took part in it.

Mr. J. R. Wood is growing more sympathetic towards unlicensed hawkers. A number of them obtained their freedom to-day. Inspector Kent said that yesterday he received a complaint from the market stallholders and he sent a Chinese constable in mufti to arrest those people who were selling things without a licence. The constable saw six women selling vegetables near the market. Five of them, noticing the wolf in sheep's clothes, took to their heels, while the sixth, who did not suspect the sheep to be the wolf, was devoured. Another woman also obtained her discharge for selling vegetables without a licence. The stallholders in the markets have the consolation that they have the benign protection of the Police from outside competition.

RIFLE LEAGUE.

WIN FOR THE NAVY.

In the Hongkong Rifle League, the Manchester Regiment met the Navy Rifle Team at King's Park on Saturday and won by 5 points. The scores were—

NAVY.	200	500	600
* C. P. O. Cobb	30	33	30
Sgt. Watring	26	32	28
* L. S. Murray	26	27	29
S. P. O. Loach	29	23	26
M. A. A. Crane	26	26	24
L. S. Connor	26	20	26
Pte. Biggs	22	25	23
Pte. Kelly	23	27	19

Total 208 213 205 625

* Aperture sight.

MANCHESTERS.

Sgt. Marshall	27	32	27	8
" Tegg	23	29	28	80
Pte. Wall	29	20	23	72
Sgt. Bilson	20	23	26	69
" Canavan	25	26	18	69
" Emms	22	22	24	68
" Simmonds	22	24	17	63
Pte Thornton	14	23	15	52

Total 182 199 178 559

Plus allowance of 4% for open sights

Total 565

LEAGUE CRICKET.

MANCHESTERS v. UNIVERSITY.

The match on Saturday between the University and Manchester Regiment played on the University ground was won by the Manchesters. The University were not as strong as they might have been, F. A. Redmond being absent and the University thus playing one short. The Manchesters batted first and Pte. Walker and Cpl. Horrocks were sent in to open the account. Pte. Walker was out for 29 runs and the only other notable score of the Manchesters was the 24 of Sergeant Keenan. For the University A. H. Rummjahn and K. S. Lim were dismissed by Hall with no runs to their credit. But for J. D. Wright (23) and G. E. Marley (21) the University would have suffered an ignominious defeat. The Manchesters played a second innings as well, as there was sufficient time, scoring an extra 96. Scores—

MANCHESTER RES. 1ST INNINGS.	
Pte. Walker, c Rummjahn, b Marley	29
Cpl. Horrocks, c Choo, b Marley	7
Lt. Cavenaugh, c Fane, b Marley	12
Sgt. Hall, b Marley	2
Sgt. Keenan, c Yeoh, b Rummjahn	24
Lie Ellarby, b Marley	0
Sgt. Bilson, b Rummjahn	1
Sgt. Kelly, b Rummjahn	5
R. Q. M. S. Allan, not out	10
Sgt. Bird, b Marley	1
Pte. Strahan, b Marley	10
Extras	4
Total	105

Bowling. O. M. R. W.

Marley ... 1.13 0 53 7

Rummjahn ... 18 0 48 3

UNIVERSITY, 1ST INNINGS.

A. H. Rummjahn, b Hall ... 0

K. S. Lim, c Walker, b Hall ... 0

T. E. Yeoh, b Allan ... 5

J. D. Wright, c Walker, b Allan ... 23

G. E. Marley, b Allan ... 21

R. A. Ponsby Fane, run out ... 6

M. P. Choo, c Keenan, b Cavenaugh ... 0

W. Gittens, c Allan, b Cavenaugh ... 5

K. L. Sun, c Cavenaugh, b Horrocks ... 1

C. H. Yeoh, not out ... 0

Total ... 61

Bowling. O. M. R. W.

Hall ... 5 0 19 2

Allan ... 10 1 26 3

Cavenaugh ... 7 2 12 2

Horrocks ... 14 0 4 2

MANCHESTERS—2ND INNINGS.

Cpl. Horrocks, c Choo, b Wright ... 23

Sgt. Keenan, c and b Rummjahn ... 22

Lt. C. Ellarby, b Rummjahn ... 7

Pte. Walker, st. Fane, b Marley ... 9

Lt. Cavenaugh, b Yeoh ... 19

Pte. Walker, st. Fane, b Marley ... 0

Sgt. Bilson, b Yeoh ... 9

Pte. Strahan, st. Fane, b Wright ... 0

R. Q. M. S. Allan, b Yeoh ... 1

Sgt. Bird, c Rummjahn, b Wright ... 0

Sgt. Kelly not out ... 1

Total ... 98

Bowling. O. M. R. W.

Marley ... 7 0 37 2

Rummjahn ... 6 0 41 2

Yeoh ... 2 0 11 3

Wright ... 2 0 7 3

R.E. v. CRAIGENGOWER.

The defeat of Craigengower Club on Saturday by the Royal Engineers was a thunderbolt to Craigengower inasmuch as they are now no longer at the top of the League table. The cause was really a David-Goliath one, the R.E.'s being the puny David. Their success was principally due to the fact that their aggression was a strong one. On previous occasions they did not succeed

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

COMMENDATION.
P. C. 827 Karim Deen is commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for the smart arrest of a snatcher on the 21st ultimo.

THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.
The C.S.P. will informally inspect the Reserve Force at Central Station at 6 p.m. on Wednesday next.

COMBINED PARADE.
All ranks will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, January 15th. Uniform, Caps with covers, Belts and Capes. No swords or rifles will be carried. Inspectors will not wear belts. Mounted Police will attend dismounted.

in getting the team that they desired owing to the football matches on Saturdays. Last Saturday there was no football match and R.E.'s therefore could muster their best to meet the Craigengower Club. Going in on a batter's wicket, Craigengower compiled only 61, Grimmett (14), Rummjahn (12) and M. H. Abbas (12) contributing over half the total. The R.E.'s batted in capital style, the first wicket falling at 26 and the second at 47. Lt. Raworth played confidently, his 36 runs being the highest score of the day. Lawrence piled up 23, while Coleman and Wahl made double figures. The R.E.'s kept an eye on the main chance and made the most of their opportunities. Scores—

CRAIGENGOWER.	
R. Bass, b Pascall	2
A. el Arculli, b Parnell	0
W. Hall, run out	1
F. G. Thompson, c Wahl, b Pascall	4
A. W. Grimmett, b Parnell	14
D. Rummjahn, b Parnell	12
M. H. Abbas, b Pascall	12
F. Kew, b Pascall	4
T. F. Ford, b Pascall	3
A. Goldenberg, run out	1
U. Omar, not out	2
Extras	1
Total	61

Bowling. O. M. R. W.

Pascall ... 8.4 4 25 5

Parnell ... 8 0 34 3

R. C.

Capt. Wahl, b Omar 10 |

Lt. Raworth, b Abbas 36 |

Corpl. Waller, b w. b Grimmett 4 |

Lea-Corpl. Lawrence, b Omar 23 |

Sgt. Heath, c Ford, b Omar 0 |

Lea-Corpl. Coles, b Omar 10 |

Corpl. Pascall, b Abbas 8 |

Sapr. Parnell, b Omar 5 |

Corpl. Millard, b Abbas 5 |

Corpl. Townsend, c and b Abbas 0 |

Sapr. Lewis, not out 0 |

Extras ... 1 16 |

Total ... 116

Bowling. O. M. R. W.

Omar ... 14.1 2 48 5

Grimmett ... 8 0 27 1

Abbas ... 11 2 37 4

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

The C. R. C. met the 83rd Co., R. G. A. at Causeway Bay on Saturday in a friendly fixture. The Gunners opened the innings, Mann and Sharp batting excellently. Sharp made beautiful drives and was disposed of after he had compiled 68 runs. He was a tower of strength to his group. The C. R. C. did not have an auspicious start, two wickets falling without a run being scored. At any rate by steady batting the side succeeded in winning the match with two wickets in hand with a score of 123 runs for 8 wickets. Yew Man Tsun was not out for 55 (nine fours). Scores: R. G. A. 116, C. R. C. 123.

The match between the Navy and the H.K.C.C. was a draw in favour of the Club. de Rome's feat, his score including 13 fours, was a strong one. (for 7 wickets) 206; Navy (for 7 wickets) 127.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE: 1st DIVISION.

Club 3; South China, 1.

Navy, 0; R.G.A., 0.

LEAGUE: 2nd DIVISION.

Navy Res., 2; 88th Coy R.A., 1.

South China Res., 2; University, 0.

Large crowds assembled at the Valley on Saturday, when despite the very oppressive weather, some bright football was witnessed. The Club managed to beat the Chinese team after a good struggle, while the Navy were unfortunate in losing a point to the R.A., the latter team as usual putting up a plucky fight, and on two occasions in the game coming very near to robbing the Navy of both points. As a result of the two Senior Matches played on Saturday, the Club now lead the Navy by one point and the competition will be full of interest for the remainder of the season, especially seeing that the two leaders have yet to meet one another, assuming that they do not lose any points to the other teams.

CLUB v. SOUTH CHINA.

ATHLETIC.

Great interest centred in this match and opinions as to the result were very evenly divided. The Club were without McTavish, his place being taken by Reiss, and Rodger made a welcome re-appearance in goal. South China lacked the services of Wong, centre forward, the reserve centre making his first appearance in Senior League football. There was plenty of hard kicking in the first half, and early on the Club were very dangerous on several occasions, Reiss and Richelmann being prominent. Following a good movement by the Club, the Chinese back made a faulty clearance and Richelmann, rushing the ball close in, gave Cheung no chance with a very hard drive. South China improved and Au Kit Sang missed when very favourably placed. The Chinese right wing was very dangerous, the Club defence being beaten on several occasions by this clever pair, but the other forwards could not finish the movements, their height being against them in front of goal. The interval arrived with Club leading by 1 to nil.

The second half saw the Chinese team very aggressive, and Fun on the right came through delightfully, finishing with an accurate centre. Shan, inside left, from what appeared to be an offside position, was the last to receive the ball, which he promptly put past Rodger at close quarters. It looked anybody's game now, but one of the defenders in the China team handling, Richelmann put the side one up again with the ensuing penalty, which Cheung could not have seen. From now to the end the Club were much the better team, and after Clarke had experienced very hard lines, the ball hitting both uprights, Richelmann scored again, the Club winning by 3 goals to 1.

The oppressive weather was certainly not conducive to a good game, and in this respect the Chinese team probably had the advantage as the Club appeared slow by comparison, but the disadvantage of height experienced by the losing team was very marked. South China played well, and the penalty, which is always a more or less unsatisfactory point, was a distinct piece of bad luck at a critical time in the game. The right wing, Fun and Kwok, gave a splendid display, and the diminutive centre-forward was very bright, but was overwhelmed by Stewart. Chan Bo and Fong worked very hard, but the latter does not place well. Both backs kicked very strongly, but at times a less powerful kick would have been of more service to the forwards. Rodger in the Club goal had no chance of showing his worth, as he had not the slightest chance with South China's goal, and was given very little to do. McCubbin came in for an early injury but stuck to work his gamely and with Black used his weight to advantage on several occasions. The halves were the mainstay of the team, but Carriere was inclined to wander. All the forwards did

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S—SELLERS; B.A.—RALES.

B—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks 1/2 87 5 s. 7 0

MARINE INSURANCE.

Cantons n. 4 45

North Chinas n. 1 17 1/2

Unions n. 9 4 1/2

Yangtzes n. 2 05

For Easterns n. 1 26

FIRE INSURANCE.

China Fires n. 1 59

H. K. Fires n. 1 51 0

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. 88

Steamboats n. 2 1/2 s. 2 1/2

Indos (Pref.) n. 30

Indos (Def.) n. 1 55

Shells n. 1 32 1/2

Ferries n. 3 3 1/2

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. 6 98

Malabour n. 6 37 1/2

MINING.

Kallans n. 47 1/2

Langkats n. 1 2 1/2

Raub n. 8 1/2

Tronoh n. 4 1/2

Urals n. 3 3 1/2

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves n. 1 10

Kowloon Docks n. 1 57

Shai Docks n. 1 35

N. Engineering n. 2 4

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. 1 08

H. K. Hotels n. 6 3

Land Invest. n. 1 03

H. P. Hays Est. n. 1 70

K'loon Lands n. 6 38

West Point n. 7 2

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. 1 17 0

Kung Yiks n. 1 14 1/2

Lau Kung Mows n. 1 24

Oriental n. 5 71

Shai Cottons n. 5 1

Yongzepeos n. 8 60 s. 9 6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands n. 89

Borneos n. 1 13 1/2

China Light & P. n. 6 6

Providents n. 8 1/2

Dairy Farms n. 2 04

H. K. Electric n. 6 94

Macao Electric n. 3 33

Ropes n. 8 85

Trams, Low Level n. 7 80

Trams, Peak, old n. 6 7

Trams, Peak, new b. cts. 70

Laundries n. 5 1/2 & 5 4

Steel Foundries n. 12

U. Waterboats n. & s. 12 1/2

Watsons n. 5 8 1/2

Wm. Powells n. 6 9

Wiseman's n. 6 30

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

NAVY v. R.G.A.

This game produced a very even struggle. The Navy, who were without Smith and Galvin, were hard put to it to prevent R.A. taking both points, as the R.A. fielded a strong side, and had distinctly hard lines on several occasions in not scoring. The Navy did not settle to their usual game, and from a break-away by Morris on the left Green went clear through, but over-ran the ball with the goal at his mercy. Navy could not get into their stride, and despite several fine individual efforts by McNiven and Warrenner the R.A. generally were superior in this half, which ended with nothing scored. The second half was a ding-dong struggle, each side striving for the winning point and Navy had a rare opportunity when a penalty was awarded for one of the R.A. defenders handling. McNiven kicked too straight at Taylor and the opportunity was lost. The R.A. after this were decidedly the better side and Crocker saved finely on two occasions when a goal seemed certain. Time arrived with a blank score sheet.

The Navy's form was not so convincing as in previous matches, and Smith and Galvin were very much missed. Crocker saved his side from defeat as a couple of his saves in the last quarter of an hour were remarkably clever.

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EARTHIER TELEGRAMS.

ARRANGING THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, Jan. 10.

In his pamphlet General Smuts points out that three empires have passed away, namely the German, Austrian and Turkish. These empires, while they incidentally robbed their constituents, at least kept peace among them. What are we now going to substitute for them? The peoples left behind by the decomposition of Russia, Austria and Turkey, are mostly incapable of or deficient in power of self-government. They are also destitute and require nursing towards economic and political independence. Surely the only sensible course is a League of Nations, the reversionary in the broadest sense of these empires. Hence the establishment of a League of Nations should be the primary and basic task of the Peace Conference. Nay more, the Conference should look upon itself as the first preliminary meeting of the League. Still referring to the peoples of the former Russian, Turkish and Austrian Empires, General Smuts says there should be no annexation in these territories. Many of them are capable of self-government but others are incapable, for example Palestine and the Armenian vilayets. In the latter case the administration will have to be undertaken by some external authority. The League of Nations would take control but not directly because joint international administration had been found wanting wherever it had been tried. It results in paralysis tempered by intrigue. Hence a State should be nominated to act for the League, its nomination to be conditioned by giving the peoples the right to state a preference although this cannot be done in cases where consultation is impossible. The League would reserve ultimate control. The people of the governed State would have the right to appeal to it in case of misgovernment and the policy of the open door should be followed in all such States. Speaking generally of the early future situation under his scheme General Smuts says the new sovereign States such as Poland, Finland, Bohemia and Greater Serbia will have arisen. A large number of autonomous States will also have arisen, befriended advised and assisted by the greater States. While the smaller number of areas will be directly administered by one or other of the Powers, over all will be the League. General Smuts believes that such a system is workable and will remove the most fruitful sources of war. The system would closely resemble the Government of the British Empire which had been so eminently successful as a political system. The writer emphasises that there are two extremes to be avoided, namely the super-state and the mere debating society. He suggests that the Council of the League be composed of representatives of the five great powers: Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan. Germany to be added as soon as she has got a stable and democratic government and four additional members to be added from two panels, one comprising important intermediate powers below the rank of the great powers, namely Spain, Hungary, Turkey, Central Russia, Poland, Greater Serbia, and the other panel comprising all minor States. Each panel would provide two members. There would thus be ten members of the Council as soon as Germany is admitted and the great Powers would have a bare majority of representative. All resolutions of the Conference should only have the force of recommendations to be submitted to the governments and legislatures of the powers composing the League. General Smuts lays great stress on the moral effect of the work of the League in forming a strong body of international opinion in support of the League. The Council however is the really important part of the constitution of the League. Representatives of the Powers thereon should be Prime Ministers or Foreign Secretaries, who however should be entitled to appoint "locum tenens" without unduly or irritatingly interfering with affairs. The States Council must keep in touch with the conditions of all countries under its charge and be in a position from firsthand information to make up its mind on matters requiring executive action by the League. The Council must give special attention to situations all over the world which may develop serious international troubles. Indeed, its head office organisation must resemble the General Staff.

As regards the preservation of world peace by the League General Smuts utters a warning against expecting too much. He says that while the social and political conditions from which war arises remain it is vain to expect any good from new institutions superimposed on those conditions. If the League of Nations is merely meant as a new wheel to the coach the addition will not be worth making. Regarding proposals for the future prevention of war General Smuts strongly opposes conscription which he regards as the tap root of militarism. Unless that is cut all our labours will be in vain. General Smuts proposes that the Peace Treaty shall provide that members of the League bind themselves not to go to war with one another: firstly, without previously submitting the dispute to arbitration or inquiry by the Council of the League; secondly, until there has been an award or report by the Council; thirdly, not even then as against a member which complies with the award or recommendation of the Council. This prohibition should in the last resort be guaranteed by force.

While supporting the principle of self determination he rules out the case of Alsace-Lorraine because this is no case of territorial acquisition but only restitution, also the German colonies because in them the principle of self-determination has really no meaning.

All the newspaper eulogise the pamphlet and hail it as the first serious attempt to give a definite form and constitution to an ideal about which most men have been content to be vague. General Smuts' whole plan is courageous and provides the Peace Conference with an ideal which should be of practical aid.

BOLSHEVICS CAPTURE RIGA.

London, Jan. 6.

Telegram from Copenhagen states that the Bolshevik forces have captured Riga. Street fighting is progressing. Four hundred fugitives from Riga have arrived in Copenhagen aboard a British auxiliary cruiser.

A telegram from Stockholm sums up the situation in the Baltic provinces as alarming and tragic. The Bolshevik army is advancing rapidly and the resistance is insignificant. A Bolshevik report accompanied by plundering and incendiarism has broken out in Riga. Several Finnish volunteer companies have been despatched to Estonia but the Estonian army has been much reduced by desertions to the Bolsheviks. Wherever equipment and discipline are reported, thousands in Sweden have volunteered to fight against the Bolsheviks.

Six thousand Russians, Estonians and Finns have joined the Allied forces in North Russia to fight the Bolsheviks. The railway from Riga to Orenburg, five hundred miles long, has been successfully defended almost exclusively by Russian and Siberian troops against 118,000 Bolsheviks. In North Caucasus and on the Don there are 150,000 Russians commanded by the late General Alexeeff, to whom the Allies are now supplying arms.

THE ARMISTICE RENEWAL.

London, Jan. 11.

The Admiralty announced that Vice-Admiral Browning had been appointed to the meeting for the renewal of the armistice.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

Paris, January 9.

The Cabinet has approved the appointments of the following plenipotentiaries to the Peace Conference:—M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon, M. Klotz, Minister of Finance Tardieu and M. Jules Cambon, ex-Ambassador to Berlin. Marshal Foch will naturally be included as the Allied Commander in Chief.

A number of British delegates to the Peace Conference, headed by Sir Eyre Crowe, have arrived. Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino have arrived from Italy.

London, January 10.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, accompanied by the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa and Newfoundland and the Maharajah of Bikaner, leave for Paris on the morning of the 11th for preliminary conversations with the heads of the Allied and associated States.

General Smuts has published a pamphlet outlining his suggested programme for the Peace Conference as regards the League of Nations, of which the following are some of the chief points: If the future peace of the world is to be maintained it will be necessary to devise an instrument of government which will deal with causes and sources of disputes. If the League of Nations is to last it must become part and parcel of the common international life of States and it must be an ever visible living and working organ of the policy of civilization. Europe is being liquidated and the League of Nations must be heir to this great estate. In discussing a problem like the constitution of the League we must be careful not to set too much store on past precedents. We want an instrument of government which, however much talk is put into it at one end, will grind out decisions at the other end. The League will never be a great success until there is formed as its main support a powerful international public opinion. Water tight compartments and partition walls between nations and continents have been knocked through and the new situation calls for world government. If the League refuses to function some other machinery will have to be created to deal with new problems which transcend all national limits.

GERMAN OUTRAGES.

London, January 9.

Since its appointment two months ago the British Committee of Enquiry, of which Sir John Macdonald is Chairman, into breaches of laws in the war has done a great deal of work through sub-committees appointed to deal therewith under various heads. Thus the sub-committee on law has already submitted an interim report on the jurisdiction of a tribunal to be established and kindred matters. It has also submitted a special report conveying the unanimous conclusion that it was desirable to take proceedings against the ex-Kaiser, Justice Petersen and the well-known criminal, baroness Mrs. C. F. Gill were also consulted in connection therewith.

The work of the second committee was very heavy as it had to deal with the ill-treatment of prisoners, their employment behind the enemy firing line, employment of illegal methods of warfare, abuse of the Red Cross flag, bombardment of hospitals, and the executions of Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt. One hundred thousand cases of ill-treatment of prisoners have already been investigated and at least 150,000 more remain.

A third sub-committee dealt with offences at sea and in the air, including the destruction of merchantmen, firing on ships' crews after destruction of their vessels and sinking of hospital ships.

A fourth sub-committee examined the indiscriminate bombardment of towns and the willful and reckless destruction of hospitals.

All the committees have still a large mass of evidence to examine before issuing their final reports dealing with the charges to be preferred and the degree of responsibility attaching to the various individuals. Although the final conclusions may not therefore be reached for some months the present interim reports are of great value in that they show the practical steps which have been taken to secure the arrest of the offenders.

TELEGRAMS.

DEMORILISATION.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, January 8.

In his statement on demobilisation the Prime Minister said that "impatience now might lose in a few weeks what had taken years of heroism and sacrifice to gain. We must be strong and united in order to exert proper influence among other nations at the Peace Conference. Three hundred thousand soldiers had already been demobilised and steps were being taken to increase speed consonant with vital British interests in the world and safety of the troops in Germany. Instructions had been issued to ensure a sympathetic hearing of the soldiers' legitimate complaints but the work of demobilisation would not be quickened by the men trying to take the law into their own hands. Public opinion had been tolerant of the recent demonstrations but real harm was being done to the national cause and the army's reputation, therefore discipline must be maintained.

There was another demonstration by Army Service Corps men, mostly ex-infantrymen, today, four thousand marching in orderly fashion from Park Royal to Downing Street where they demanded to see the Premier. They were told to go to the Horse Guards Parade and their grievances were there submitted to Sir William Robertson. Some of the men subsequently stated that Sir William Robertson promised "inter alia" that no man over the age of forty-one would be detailed for any draft overseas.

The whole question of demobilisation continues to be much discussed. The critics maintain that the authorities should have tackled it long ago and obviated a situation in which they are faced by a thousand genuine grievances. It is pointed out in defence of the authorities that the problem is one of the most delicate and most complicated that the Government has to face and it was precipitated by the suddenness of the armistice. The various departments concerned, including the War Office, are now speeding up their utmost in the matter and it is hoped there will be no further serious trouble.

The Premier's plain statement on the progress of demobilisation and the sympathetic hearing given to the soldiers by Sir William Robertson have had an excellent effect on the soldiers, who appear to be reassured. There were no demonstrations on the 9th the day being marked by a constant flow of men taking advantage of the offers to speed up their release.

U.K. SHIPBUILDING.

London, Jan. 5.

The newspaper "Observer" in an article on shipbuilding in war time mentions that the total output of the United Kingdom in 1918 of both naval and mercantile ships was 1915 vessels of 1,973,441 tons. On the Clyde alone 421 warships of a tonnage of 77,347 had been constructed including the battlecruiser Hood, the greatest of all our mystery ships. She and the Rodney would have been the great surprise packets of the war, exceeding anything afloat in speed and gunpower. Only the Hood however will be completed and all that existed of the Rodney will be scrapped.

FREIGHT OUTLOOK.

London, Jan. 5.

Sir J. Maclay, Minister of Shipping, interviewed, said the termination of hostilities had eased enormously the shipping position. Tonnage available for bringing imports to the United Kingdom would be increased by the equivalent of ten million tons of goods yearly and it would shortly be possible to release substantial tonnage from requisition thereby creating a free market in tonnage and freight. The great need of the moment was coal exports on which the whole of our shipping and financial positions depends. He hoped that with the release of miners from the army ships which were now compelled to go in ballast would shortly be able to take outward cargoes, thereby easing the financial situation and reducing the cost of imported supplies.

TELEGRAMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN ITALY.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

New York, Jan. 3.

In Rome, the representatives of the Italian Press were received by President Wilson at the Quirinal this afternoon at 4.30, when the Editor-in-Chief of the thirty leading papers of all Italy were present. In an address of greeting the Honorable Torro, President of the Italian Press Association, emphasised the necessity for a League of Nations and settlement of all national or racial bases.

Responding to the greeting President Wilson said "Let me thank you, gentlemen, very warmly for this stirring address, because it goes straight to my heart as well as to my understanding. If I had known that this important delegation was coming to see me I would have tried to say something worthy of the occasion. As it is I can say my purpose is certainly expressed in that paper and I believe that the purpose of those associated at Paris is a common purpose. Justice and right are big things and in these circumstances they are big with difficulty. Understand I am not foolish enough to suppose that our decisions will be easy to arrive at, but the principles upon which they are to be arrived at ought to be indisputable and I have the conviction that if we do not rise to the expectations of the world and satisfy the souls of great peoples like the people of Italy we shall have the more unenviable distinction in history. What is happening now is that the soul of the people is crying 'to the soul of another and no people in the world with whose sentiments I am acquainted are satisfied with a bargaining settlement. They want a settlement based upon right."

Genoa, Jan. 5.

President Wilson arrived at eight in the morning and was welcomed at the station by the Mayor, Aldermen, Senators, Deputies and officers. A large crowd enthusiastically cheered the President en route to the Piazza Corvetto where he laid a wreath before the statue of Mazzini. President Wilson subsequently visited the house where Columbus was born and attended a reception at the Town Hall.

THE WAR THEATRES.

London, Jan. 9.

The only theatres apart from Russia where active operations are still going on are the Caucasus and Transcaucasia. The British have now occupied the three bridgeheads across the Rhine. As regards repatriation of prisoners the figures to 8th January were 28,000 officers, 134,000 men and 4,000 civilians. The situation in the Balkans continues difficult owing to food shortage. Supplies have already been sent under armed guard to Vienna. The Turkish garrison in Arabia has laid down its arms with the exception of Medina, where Fakhr Pasha is still holding out. The Turkish Government has been informed that unless the conditions of the armistice in this particular instance are complied with the Dardanelles forts will be destroyed. Regarding the situation in Russia it is again authoritatively emphasised, from the viewpoint of the General Staff, that the present position is solely with a view to ending the war with Germany and ensuring complete immunity from German military aggression in future.

MACKENSEN INTERNED.

London, January 6.

The report is confirmed that General Mackensen, who was staying at Count Karolyi's chateau in Hungary, has been sent to Salonica for internment. A high French officer called at the chateau and informed Mackensen that the Entente's command had decided to remove him to Salonica. Thereupon Mackensen was overwhelmed but said he must yield to force. The Paris paper "Le Journal" states that after the armistice with Bulgaria Mackensen did his utmost to secure the Imperial Allies' victory and held vanquished Roumanians in iron bonds. He was supposed to leave Hungary in twenty days after the Austro-Hungarian armistice but continued his activities after wards.

TELEGRAMS.

WHY GERMANY GAVE IN.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

Paris, 4.

The "Excelsior" reveals a new offensive on the railway front which was program to begin on 15th November, knowledge of which compelled the Germans to sue for an armistice. Six hundred thousand Franco-Americans, commanded by General Castelnau and splendidly equipped had been concentrated before Briey and Chateau Salins. They were provided with three thousand guns of all calibres and three hundred tanks on a front of seventy kilometres. Against these the Germans could oppose only 160,000 men with a thousand guns. The majority of these divisions being of inferior quality the offensive would have caused the invasion of that part of Lorraine adjoining Rhenish Prussia and would ultimately have cut off the bases of the German armies fighting in Belgium and the Ardennes. Knowledge of these facts convinced the German High Command that an armistice alone would avert catastrophe.

HOME POLITICS.

London, Jan. 9.

It is reliably stated that the Prime Minister offered posts in the newly completed Ministry to-night but an official announcement regarding acceptances will not be made earlier than before to-morrow evening. Changes in personnel will be few but changes of office more numerous. It is authoritatively forecasted that Mr. Bonar Law will be a Minister without portfolio in order to devote himself to the leadership of the House. Mr. Churchill will go to the War Office, Lord Milner to the Colonial Office, Mr. Walter Long will become First Lord of the Admiralty and Sir Eric Geddes will devote himself to transport and demobilisation. Mr. Short will be Home Secretary, Mr. Clynnes will be Pensions Minister and Mr. Barnes's name is mentioned as Irish Secretary.

At the request of the Premier all members of the Government have resigned. The following Labourites, who were members of the late Government, says the "Daily Mail" have agreed to accept posts until the new administration, Messrs. Roberts, Wardle, Walsh and Parker. The last three will probably be given Under Secretarieships, while Sir David Beatty has expressed willingness to become First Sea Lord and Mr. Asquith has definitely refused a Peerage, intending to remain leader of the Liberal Party.

NEW BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

London, January 9.

Mr. Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, interviewed by the newspaper "Observer," said the war had led to the establishment of new industries in the United Kingdom and had immensely strengthened dozens of others. For example in 1914 only one firm in the United Kingdom was producing magnets and their output in 1917/18 was 1,114 magnets of simple type; now, fourteen firms were producing 183,637 magnets yearly. The quality of the present British magnets was the highest in the world. It was lighter and more reliable than either the pre-war German magnets or the latest examples of German magnets. Before the war three firms in the United Kingdom were making sparking plugs. The total output in 1914 was not more than 9,000. Today five firms were producing plugs and the output for the year ending 31st October was 2,148,727. The British plug to-day was the best in the world. We were making for ourselves and even exporting very many more things which we used to import before the war. During the war we had regained control of many invaluable sources of raw material which we had allowed to slip into the hands of Germany and we shall retain that control. British industry was awake now as never before and was rapidly occupying fresh territory.

AN INDIAN DEMAND.

Delhi, January 8.

The National Congress has carried a resolution moved by Mrs. Besant demanding "freedom for the people and press" and complete autonomy within the shortest possible period.

TELEGRAMS.

A DUTCH CONCESSION.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

The Hague, Jan. 6.

The Dutch Government announces that it does not object to the transport by Dutch waterways of provisions for the troops of occupation of Germany and the use of the Scheldt for demobilised troops returning home providing such transport is not regarded as a precedent, is made under the commercial flag, and does not include munitions.

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

London, January 10.

An official message says the associated Governments have established a supreme council to deal with the questions of revictualising the liberated and enemy territory and to co-ordinate food supplies for Allied and neutral countries. Lord Reading and Sir John Deane represent the British Government temporarily.

REPATRIATING ENEMY SUBJECTS.

London, January 9.

It is officially reported that during December 630 interned alien enemies were repatriated these being either invalids or those over age. The military authorities have now decided that it is no longer necessary to retain enemy civilians, therefore deportations began on the 6th inst. when 75 sailed for Germany.

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

ADMIRAL MEUX IN HUMOROUS VEIN.

In the House of Commons, on the second reading of the Parliamentary (Qualification of Women) Bill, Admiral of the Fleet Sir H. Meux (formerly in command of the China Squadron in Hongkong) inquired whether Lord R. Cecil had taken thought as to the need of increasing the seating accommodation in the House before the next General Election, when in all probability a number of women would be elected. On the rare occasions when the Prime Minister came to the House it was quite impossible for all hon. members to find seats, and he had seen them sitting so closely together on the Front Bench that they had their arms around one another's waists. (Laughter.) Perhaps the noble lord would explain what class of woman he wanted in the House. He certainly did not want the noblest class, the woman who was producing children. It was just as well to speak plainly. We wanted as many children as we could get in this country. The ambition of every nice woman? was that she should produce a beautiful child, and these women could not, and would not, come into the House. He had been reminded by a correspondent at Bath that Lord Palmerston said if they brought women into the House there was no earthly reason why they should not allow them to be Ministers. Supposing they had a female Prime Minister, and she was in a state that every woman ought to be who loved her husband. What was going to happen then? If there were to be women in the House, he hoped to see the real nice ones (laughter), women round whom they would see members swarming like bees. (Renewed laughter.) Let them remember the charming heroines, Rossini, Imogene, and Portia. He should love to see Portia there talking to the First Commissioner of Works, supposing he had refused to give her proper accommodation. (Laughter.) The House of Lords had reasonable and leisurely hours, and he believed they usually went home to dinner. He saw no reason why women should not sit there. (Laughter.) He had not a very high opinion of people who said one thing and voted the other, and would conclude with a little bit of English poetry by Pope: Who dares to think one thing, and saying tall, My heart's set on the other side of the hill. (Laughter.)

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

A HUGE COOLING TANK.

The cooling tank of the Kaba system for the smelting furnace of the new Anshan Steel Works has been under construction since last February at the estimated cost of about £110,000, being the largest in the world. The tank is to be installed 200 ft. above ground and is 40 ft. in diameter with a depth of 38 ft., capable of holding 7,000 koku of water. This tank is to be supported with a dozen pillars made in reinforced concrete and will have a steam engine installed inside so as to keep the outside of the smelting furnace cool.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO.
The report for the year ending December 31, 1917, states:—There was an improvement in 1917 under most of the headings of revenue. The total revenue, in North Borneo amounted to £280,479 14s. 4d., as compared with £249,587 3s. 6d. in 1916, showing an increase of £30,892 10s. 10d. The total receipts for the year on revenue account amounted to £207,808 3s. 6d., comprising £230,479 14s. 4d. in Borneo and £27,328 9s. 2d. in London. The expenditure for the year amounted to £145,831 8s. 8d., comprising £134,831 10s. 6d. on on revenue account in Borneo, and £10,999 18s. 2d. in London. These figures show that the receipts of the year exceeded the expenditure by £161,976 14s. 10d. There is disposable balance of £202,604 0s. 8d., which has been dealt with as follows:—Payment of interest on Debentures and certificates of indebtedness, £53,785 13s.; writing off depreciation and sundry other items, £16,104 13s. 7d.; balance carried forward to balance sheet, £133,713 14s. 7d. The Court recommended the payment of a dividend of 4 per cent. for the year 1917, which was earned during the year, and which will absorb £84,095 8s. With regard to the 4½ per cent. debentures, it will be seen that during the year 1917 a total of £8,335 was redeemed. With regard to the 4½ per cent. debentures, a sum of £28,600 had been set aside at December 31, 1917, for their redemption and was suitably invested, so that whilst it is earning a satisfactory annual return, it is in no way subject to depreciation. The Court intend to continue setting aside about £25,000 annually for the redemption of the debentures and certificates. At the present date the sum of £83,257 has been invested for that present date the sum of £63,257 has been invested for that purpose.

MANCHESTER GOODS.
Messrs. Robert Barbour and Brother, Ltd., write in their market report for October:—The ever-enlarging bewildered amazement with which the world was beholding events so prodigious, with history being made at such lightning pace, was not conducive to the formation of any settled convictions, but rather to highly volatile speculations about the imminence of peace and how the markets would take it when it did come. Throughout the month business was damped down in more pronounced fashion than probably at any other period since the beginning of the war. The practical suspension of inquiry from India and the absence of any movement on the part of China were very marked, while demand from the minor outlets, East and West was conspicuous by its dearth. Perplexity abounded as to what the more immediate future had in store, and the most diverse conclusions were abroad. There were some who maintained that peace would at once usher in such a strong home and export demand for the manufactured article as would more than suffice to replace Government contracts, and that even the present price of the raw material would be capable of holding its own. They argued that the spindles of Central Europe must be absolutely clean swept of cotton, and that stocks in Europe generally were non-existent. Of course, in the event of these proving true prophecies, necessarily it must be a question of time before labour would be available and machinery capable of anything like either normal consumption or output. The more general anticipation seemed to look for a temporary reaction, unlikely to be very prolonged, to be followed by a wave of demand, leading to a boom, which the more sanguine went the length of thinking might prove of such unprecedented intensity as to carry yarn and cloth even beyond their present level, and last for some years with diminishing force, eventually heading for a world-wide crisis.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG-TOE CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 188 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 that a General Meeting of the members of the above named company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY the 31st day of January 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the company, and of the liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of.

Dated the 23rd day of December, 1918.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO.,
LIMITED,
Liquidators.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—The Annual Open Billiard Championship of the Colony held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club.

Entries close on the 22nd January and are to be accompanied by Entrance fee of \$1.

The number of points to be played and other arrangements will be decided at a Meeting of the Competitors.

A. McKirdy,
Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 11th FEBRUARY 1919, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th January to 11th February 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January 1919.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/3 3/4
30 d/s	3/1 15/16
60 d/s	3/4 1/16
4 m/s	3/4 3/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	141
T/T India	151
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	78 3/4
co & New York	
T/T Java	185
T/T Marks	N. m.
T/T France	437
Demand, Paris	430 1/4
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/5 3/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/5 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco co & New York	80 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	447 1/4
6 m/s. France	452 1/4
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	79
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	
Demand, Manila	160
Demand, Singapore	141
On Haiphong	234 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	214 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	46 1/4
Sovereign	5.90 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz.	4
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 7/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS
DISCOUNT PER \$100:
H'kong 50 cts sub. par.
" 10 " 5 1/2 %
" 5 " 5 1/2 %
Canton " 5 1/2 %

A SELF SUPPORTING EMPIRE.

In the near future Australia is going to be a great source of supply for the Far East. We specialise in Australian Produce and through our agents in Melbourne (Messrs. Brock and Koekkoek) we are able to secure the cream of the Australian markets. Supplies of **LIFEGUARD CONDENSED MILK, AULSEBROOK'S BISCUITS, B. & K. JAMS, FOSTER'S LAGER BEER, BOAG'S STOUT, CALDWELL'S CLARET, BUTTER and CHEESE (GIPPSLAND and NORTHERN CO-OPERATIVE Society) HONEY, V.B. LEMON SQUASH**,—have just arrived.

All the above line's are stocked by **LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**, and the leading stores.

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.

TELEPHONE NO. 188.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD

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